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UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

FOR THE UNITED STATES
AND ITS POSSESSIONS

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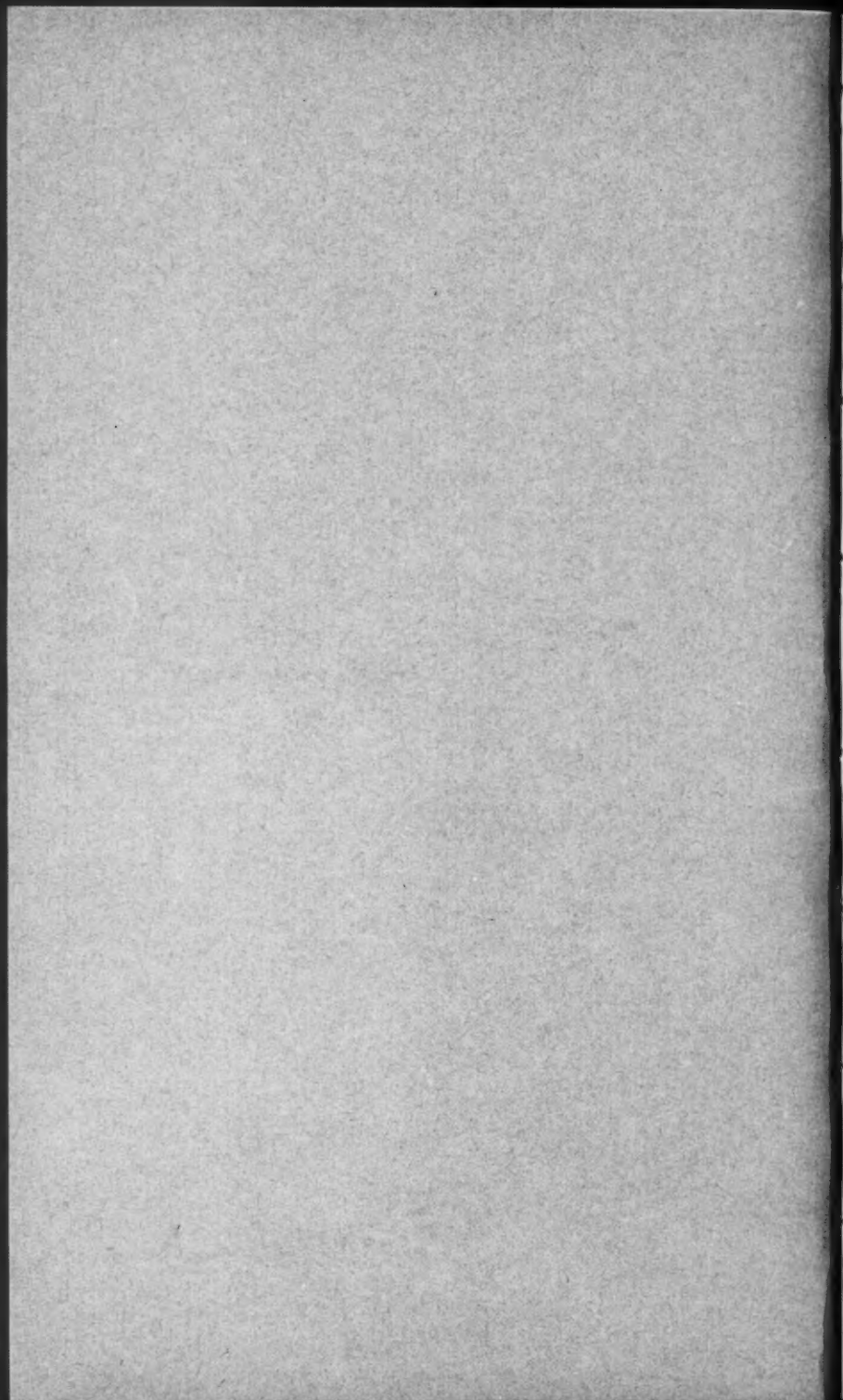
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Volume XX

Number 2

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1949



UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

FOR THE UNITED STATES
AND ITS POSSESSIONS

Volume XX—Number 2
ANNUAL BULLETIN, 1949

*Issued by the
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.*



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CONTENTS

	Page
Summary of volume XX, No. 2	75-76
Classification of offenses	76-77
Extent of reporting area	77
Crime trends:	
Estimated number of major crimes, 1948-49 (table 29)	78-79
Urban crime trends (tables 30-31)	80-85
Rural crime trends (table 32)	86-87
Monthly variations, urban (table 33)	88-91
Monthly variations, rural (table 34)	88-91
Crime rates:	
Urban crime rates, 1949, cities divided according to population (table 35)	92-93
Urban crime rates, 1949, cities divided according to location (tables 36-38)	94-96
Rural crime rates, 1949 (table 39)	97
Offenses in individual areas:	
Offenses in cities with more than 25,000 inhabitants (table 40)	98-105
Offenses in Territories and possessions (table 41)	106
Supplemental crime data:	
Offense analysis (table 42)	107-109
Value of property stolen by type of crime (table 43)	110
Value of property stolen and value of property recovered (table 44)	110
Data compiled from fingerprint records, 1949:	
Sex distribution of persons arrested (table 45)	111-112
Age distribution of persons arrested (tables 46-47)	113-116
Percentage with previous fingerprint records (table 48)	117
Race distribution of persons arrested (table 49)	117-118
Definition of part I and part II offense classifications	119-120
Index to volume XX	121-122

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

Volume XX

January 1950

Number 2

SUMMARY

Estimated Number of Major Crimes

By the year's end, 1949 crime totaled an estimated 1,763,290 serious offenses, a crime every 18 seconds. During an average day, 293 persons were feloniously killed or assaulted; 162 robberies were committed; more than 1,100 places burglarized; over 440 cars were stolen, in addition to 2,800 other thefts.

Crime Trends

Crime was up 4.5 percent across the Nation during 1949 compared with the previous year, with all offenses on the rise except criminal homicide and auto theft. The increase was 4.2 percent in the urban communities and 8.5 percent in the rural districts.

Burglaries rose 6.7 percent in the cities and 17.5 percent in the rural districts, while robbery offenses showed a 6.4 percent increase in urban areas and a 12.7 percent increase in rural communities. Urban larcenies showed an increase of 4.6 percent, while in the rural areas these offenses were up 7.4 percent.

Aggravated assaults and rapes rose 2.1 and 0.3 percent, respectively, in the urban districts and both showed a rise of 1.9 percent in the rural communities.

Murders and negligent manslaughters declined 7.6 and 9.7 percent, respectively, in the urban communities, while murders decreased 9.2 percent and negligent manslaughters 7.7 percent in the rural communities. Auto thefts in the cities were down 2.6 percent and in the rural areas 5.0 percent.

Monthly Variations in Crime

Robberies, burglaries, and auto thefts show tendencies to occur with greatest frequency during the winter months and least frequently during the summer. Larcenies, on the other hand, generally start the year out low and increase to a high point in the late fall or early winter before falling off.

Assaults against the person are generally most frequent during the warm summer months and least frequent during the winter periods.

Property Recovered

According to the reports from the larger cities, more than 93 percent of the stolen automobiles were recovered by the police last year. The proportion of other types of stolen property recovered last year was as follows: Currency, 15.6 percent; jewelry, 18.7 percent; furs, 13.3 percent; clothing, 19.7 percent; and miscellaneous property, 32.3 percent.

Persons Arrested

Of the 792,029 fingerprint arrest records examined during 1949, 9.9 percent represented arrests of women. Persons under 21 years of age represented 26.7 percent of those charged with robbery, 38.2 percent of those charged with burglary, 25.6 percent of those charged with larceny, 30.4 percent of those charged with rape and 43.8 percent of the persons charged with auto theft. Age 21 predominated in the frequency of arrests, followed by ages, 22, 23, and 24 in that order.

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES

The term "offenses known to the police" is designed to include those crimes designated as part I classes of the uniform classification occurring within the police jurisdiction, whether they become known to the police through reports of police officers, of citizens, of prosecuting or court officials, or otherwise. They are confined to the following group of seven classes of grave offenses, shown by experience to be those most generally and completely reported to the police: Criminal homicide, including (a) murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, and (b) manslaughter by negligence; rape; robbery; aggravated assault; burglary—breaking or entering; larceny—theft; and auto theft. The figures contained herein include also the number of attempted crimes of the designated classes. In other words, an attempted burglary or robbery, for example, is reported in the bulletin in the same manner as if the crime had been completed. Attempted murders, however, are reported as aggravated assaults.

"Offenses known to the police" include, therefore, all of the above offenses, including attempts, which are reported by the law-enforcement agencies of contributing communities and not merely arrests or cleared cases. Offenses committed by juveniles are included in the same manner as those known to have been committed by adults, regardless of the prosecutive action. Complaints which upon investigation are learned to be groundless are not included in the tabulations which follow.

In publishing the data sent in by chiefs of police in different cities, the F B I does not vouch for their accuracy. They are given out as current information which may throw some light on problems of crime and criminal-law enforcement.

In compiling the tables, returns which were apparently incomplete or otherwise defective were excluded.

In the last section of this bulletin may be found brief definitions of part I and II offense classifications.

EXTENT OF REPORTING AREA

In the table which follows there is shown the number of police departments from which one or more crime reports were received during the calendar year 1949. Information is presented for the cities divided according to size, and the population figures employed are from the 1940 decennial census.

Population group	Total number of cities or towns	Cities filing returns		Total population	Population represented in returns	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total	1,079	1,027	95.2	62,737,577	62,012,496	98.8
1. Cities over 250,000.....	37	37	100.0	30,195,339	30,195,339	100.0
2. Cities 100,000 to 250,000.....	55	55	100.0	7,792,650	7,792,650	100.0
3. Cities 50,000 to 100,000.....	107	107	100.0	7,343,917	7,343,917	100.0
4. Cities 25,000 to 50,000.....	213	212	99.5	7,417,093	7,389,902	99.6
5. Cities 10,000 to 25,000.....	667	616	92.4	9,968,578	9,290,688	93.0

NOTE.—The above table does not include 2,014 cities, villages, and rural townships aggregating a total population of 10,027,064. The cities and villages included in this figure are those of less than 10,000 population filing returns, whereas the rural townships are of varying population groups.

In addition to the 3,041 city and village police departments which forwarded crime reports during 1949, one or more reports were received during the year from 2,133 sheriffs and State police organizations and from 10 agencies in Territories and possessions of the United States, making a grand total of 5,184 agencies contributing crime reports to the F B I during 1949.

CRIME TRENDS

Estimated Number of Major Crimes, 1948-49

By the end of 1949, crime across the Nation rolled up an annual total of 1,763,290 major crimes, according to estimates based on the reports of over 4,200 police agencies serving nearly 100 million inhabitants in the continental United States. This was an increase of 4.5 percent over the figure for 1948.

On the average, there was a crime every 18 seconds and while the estimates include some larceny offenses involving property of small value, the figures do not include crimes of arson, carrying concealed weapons, embezzlement and fraud, and other serious offenses of the Part II classes, and accordingly, the estimates are considered conservative.

During an average day in 1949 there were 293 persons feloniously killed or assaulted; 162 robberies were committed; over 1,100 places burglarized, more than 440 cars were stolen, in addition to 2,800 thefts under the general larceny classification.

Increases were registered for each offense class except criminal homicide and auto theft, with burglaries and robberies showing an 8.4 percent and 7.5 percent increase, respectively. Larcenies were up 4.8 percent; aggravated assaults rose 2.0 percent; and offenses of rape were up 1.2 percent over the estimated total for these offenses for 1948.

Compared with the previous year, murders in 1949 were off 8.3 percent and negligent manslaughter offenses down 9.5 percent. Auto thefts showed a decrease of 3.8 percent.

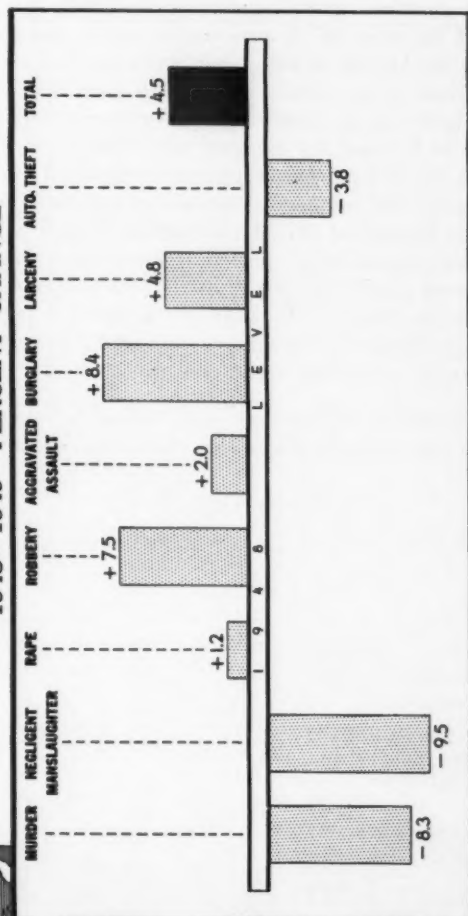
TABLE 29.—*Crime trends, urban and rural*
[Estimated number of major crimes in the United States 1948-49]

Offense	Number of offenses		Change	
	1948	1949	Number	Percent
Total.....	1,686,670	1,763,290	+76,620	+4.5
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.....	7,620	6,990	-630	-8.3
Manslaughter by negligence.....	8,390	4,880	-510	-9.5
Rape.....	16,180	16,380	+200	+1.2
Robbery.....	54,990	59,120	+4,130	+7.5
Aggravated assault.....	77,310	78,890	+1,580	+2.0
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	377,640	409,400	+31,760	+8.4
Larceny—theft.....	978,000	1,024,520	+46,520	+4.8
Auto theft.....	169,540	163,140	-6,400	-3.8

CRIME TRENDS - Urban and Rural

Based on Estimated Number of Major Crimes
in the United States.

1948 - 1949 PERCENT CHANGE



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FIGURE 9.

Urban Crime Trends

Crime in the urban areas during 1949 rose 4.2 percent over the reported total for 1948, according to the reports of 2,193 cities representing a combined urban population of 59,284,126. The increase was registered for cities of all sizes and in every section of the country except in the Middle Atlantic and South Atlantic States.

The urban crime trends were up in each crime category except criminal homicide and auto theft. Burglaries and robberies showed increases of 6.7 and 6.4 percent, respectively, while other increases were: larceny, 4.6 percent; aggravated assault, 2.1 percent; and rape, 0.3 percent. The burglary increase was registered for cities of every population group and in each geographic division of the country.

The most consistently reported decrease was for murder, which was down in each population group and in each geographic division except the Mountain States. In addition to the 7.6 percent decrease in murders, negligent manslaughters were off 9.7 percent and automobile thefts showed a decrease of 2.6 percent.

TABLE 30.—*Urban crime trends, 1948-49, by population groups*

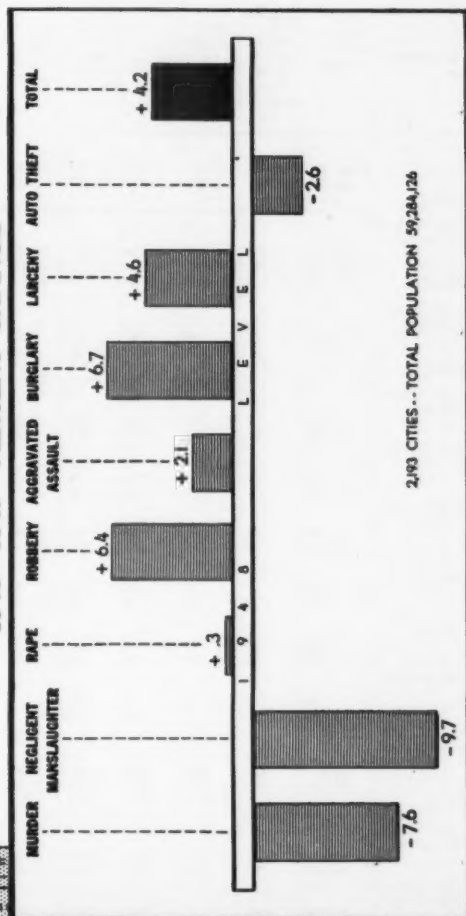
[Offenses known to the police in 2,193 cities, total population 59,284,126, based on 1940 decennial census]

Population group	Total	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
Total:									
1948.....	1,001,470	3,694	2,205	7,439	36,466	48,295	231,881	570,162	101,328
1949.....	1,043,221	3,414	1,992	7,462	38,807	49,321	247,323	596,220	98,682
Percent change.....	+4.2	-7.6	-9.7	+0.3	+6.4	+2.1	+6.7	+4.6	-2.6
Group I, 35 cities; population, 22,439,171:									
1948.....	418,356	1,861	1,065	4,177	23,107	26,263	100,142	216,832	44,909
1949.....	443,448	1,691	924	4,240	25,200	28,108	106,098	234,213	44,974
Percent change.....	+6.3	-9.1	-13.2	+1.5	+9.1	+7.0	+5.9	+8.0	+0.1
Group II, 54 cities; population, 7,667,953:									
1948.....	155,282	539	384	891	4,698	5,337	37,658	89,346	16,429
1949.....	156,485	517	344	867	4,589	5,305	38,627	90,696	15,520
Percent change.....	+0.8	-4.1	-10.4	-2.7	-2.3	-0.6	+2.6	+1.5	-5.5
Group III, 105 cities; population, 7,225,117:									
1948.....	199,596	445	247	678	3,208	6,282	30,148	76,118	12,472
1949.....	132,483	414	242	634	3,353	6,328	31,036	78,372	12,104
Percent change.....	-2.2	-7.0	-2.0	-6.5	+4.5	+0.7	+2.9	+3.0	-3.0
Group IV, 206 cities; population, 7,178,909:									
1948.....	114,357	283	209	542	2,043	4,272	24,463	71,660	10,885
1949.....	115,454	256	237	507	2,096	3,924	26,132	72,125	10,177
Percent change.....	+1.0	-9.5	+13.4	-6.5	+2.6	-8.1	+6.8	+0.6	-6.5
Group V, 331 cities; population, 8,064,203:									
1948.....	108,561	310	154	542	1,822	3,780	22,755	70,396	9,802
1949.....	114,444	303	112	719	2,042	3,668	25,924	72,441	9,235
Percent change.....	+4.5	-2.3	-27.3	+32.7	+12.1	-3.0	+13.9	+2.9	-5.8
Group VI, 1,262 cities; population, 6,708,773:									
1948.....	74,316	256	146	609	1,588	2,361	16,715	45,810	6,831
1949.....	75,927	233	133	495	1,527	1,988	19,506	48,373	6,672
Percent change.....	+6.2	-9.0	-8.9	-18.7	-3.8	-15.8	+16.7	+5.6	-2.3

URBAN CRIME TRENDS

Offenses Known to the Police

1948 - 1949 PERCENT CHANGE



2,193 CITIES...TOTAL POPULATION 59,284,726

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FIGURE 10.

TABLE 31.—Urban crime trends, 1948-49, by regions, geographic divisions, and States

[Offenses known to the police in 2,193 cities, total population 59,284,126, based on 1940 decennial census]

Regions, divisions, and States	Total	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
Total:									
1948.....	1,001,470	3,694	2,205	7,439	36,466	48,295	231,881	570,162	101,328
1949.....	1,043,221	3,414	1,992	7,462	38,907	49,321	247,323	596,220	98,682
Percent change.....	+4.2	-7.6	-9.7	+0.3	+6.4	+2.1	+6.7	+4.6	-2.6
The North, 1,468 cities; population, 39,349,723:									
1948.....	495,624	1,531	1,159	4,189	19,004	18,281	119,178	282,740	45,944
1949.....	516,391	1,405	1,061	4,202	21,911	20,305	124,384	295,713	47,410
Percent change.....	+4.2	-8.2	-8.5	+0.3	+11.8	+11.1	+4.4	+4.6	-3.1
New England, 176 cities; population, 5,782,699:									
1948.....	60,248	78	149	409	975	764	15,603	35,420	6,868
1949.....	60,914	68	172	317	1,090	680	16,780	36,801	6,006
Percent change.....	+1.1	-12.8	+15.4	-22.5	+12.0	-11.0	+7.4	+3.8	-12.6
Connecticut, 22 cities; population, 928,464:									
1948.....	11,884	17	42	49	177	222	3,486	6,852	1,039
1949.....	11,308	17	20	43	214	232	3,094	6,738	950
Maine, 16 cities; population, 269,289:									
1948.....	3,350		5	12	38	33	841	2,053	368
1949.....	3,419	6	6	11	35	17	760	2,308	276
Massachusetts, 101 cities; population, 3,661,157:									
1948.....	35,537	43	79	290	657	348	8,773	20,676	4,671
1949.....	36,612	41	118	220	726	347	9,277	21,779	4,104
New Hampshire, 14 cities; population, 239,235:									
1948.....	1,795	1	6	17	9	10	446	1,160	146
1949.....	1,925	1	2	15	10	13	470	1,274	140
Rhode Island, 14 cities; population, 594,977:									
1948.....	6,728	14	17	36	89	151	1,785	3,986	648
1949.....	6,850	3	26	25	104	70	1,888	4,068	466
Vermont, 9 cities; population, 89,577:									
1948.....	956	3		5	3		172	693	80
1949.....	1,000			3	1	1	231	694	70
Middle Atlantic, 521 cities; population, 11,850,442:									
1948.....	102,972	346	399	868	3,429	3,924	28,160	53,534	12,312
1949.....	101,151	320	381	773	3,696	3,791	28,419	52,228	11,573
Percent change.....	-1.8	-7.5	-4.5	-10.9	+6.9	-3.4	+0.9	-2.4	-6.0
New Jersey, 131 cities; population, 2,592,698:									
1948.....	27,818	72	100	216	715	1,245	8,123	14,609	2,738
1949.....	26,907	79	96	195	741	1,164	7,484	13,720	2,728
New York, 169 cities; population, 3,558,613:									
1948.....	33,182	70	35	201	380	877	7,308	20,462	3,849
1949.....	32,512	50	29	195	429	735	7,799	20,046	3,229
Pennsylvania, 221 cities; population, 5,009,131:									
1948.....	41,972	204	264	451	2,334	1,802	12,729	18,463	5,725
1949.....	42,432	191	256	383	2,496	1,892	13,136	18,462	5,616
East North Central, 524 cities; population, 16,420,866:									
1948.....	254,655	881	455	2,310	13,127	10,246	57,497	147,544	22,595
1949.....	273,448	841	365	2,578	14,707	12,413	62,137	158,362	22,050
Percent change.....	+7.4	-4.5	-19.8	+11.4	+12.0	+21.1	+8.1	+7.3	-2.4

TABLE 31.—Urban crime trends, 1948-49 by regions, geographic divisions, and States—Continued

Regions, divisions, and States	Total	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—thrift	Auto theft
Illinois, 143 cities; population, 5,421,344:									
1948.....	63,942	383	135	771	6,376	3,074	17,209	30,215	5,779
1949.....	71,671	346	98	943	7,347	4,788	18,777	32,794	6,578
Indiana, 69 cities; population, 1,718,845:									
1948.....	32,383	88	56	179	934	852	7,443	19,160	3,671
1949.....	31,176	88	46	148	944	800	7,285	18,811	3,054
Michigan, 93 cities; population, 3,275,289:									
1948.....	71,423	154	99	755	2,892	4,091	14,897	43,309	5,226
1949.....	80,712	149	74	953	3,419	4,499	16,680	49,286	5,652
Ohio, 140 cities; population, 4,399,102:									
1948.....	66,589	238	140	540	2,780	2,109	15,415	40,998	6,369
1949.....	71,248	238	124	454	2,813	2,160	16,248	43,871	5,340
Wisconsin, 77 cities; population, 1,606,286:									
1948.....	18,318	18	25	65	145	120	2,533	13,862	1,550
1949.....	18,841	20	23	75	184	166	3,147	13,600	1,426
West North Central, 247 cities; population, 5,295,716:									
1948.....	77,749	220	156	602	2,075	5,347	18,016	46,842	7,085
1949.....	80,878	176	143	539	2,448	5,421	18,108	48,862	7,781
Percent change.....	+4.0	-22.1	-8.3	-10.5	+18.0	+2.2	+0.5	+4.4	+9.8
Iowa, 52 cities; population, 912,365:									
1948.....	11,578	10	27	39	140	80	2,347	7,886	1,049
1949.....	11,427	10	22	52	150	57	2,560	7,378	1,198
Kansas, 49 cities; population, 683,684:									
1948.....	11,144	37	14	42	242	203	2,699	6,910	997
1949.....	11,616	18	18	68	216	152	2,770	7,415	969
Minnesota, 62 cities; population, 1,506,591:									
1948.....	15,627	25	41	85	423	126	3,278	10,177	1,472
1949.....	15,934	11	41	80	435	104	3,145	10,507	1,611
Missouri, 42 cities; population, 1,706,805:									
1948.....	28,777	137	57	382	1,095	2,791	7,722	14,154	2,439
1949.....	30,737	123	47	302	1,453	2,929	7,383	15,722	2,778
Nebraska, 21 cities; population, 448,566:									
1948.....	7,179	15	15	17	141	128	1,342	4,737	784
1949.....	7,703	12	13	14	152	157	1,557	4,853	945
North Dakota, 10 cities; population, 121,649:									
1948.....	1,811	1	1	24	26	14	301	1,246	198
1949.....	1,751	2	1	19	17	7	275	1,262	168
South Dakota, 11 cities; population, 116,219:									
1948.....	1,633	1	1	13	8	5	327	1,132	146
1949.....	1,710	1	1	4	25	15	418	1,125	122
The South, 424 cities; population, 12,328,283:									
1948.....	268,881	1,605	595	1,688	8,179	23,896	63,509	140,672	38,477
1949.....	272,336	1,655	549	1,652	8,010	23,156	67,014	142,323	37,448
Percent change.....	+1.3	-8.3	-7.7	-2.1	-2.1	-3.0	+6.4	+1.1	-3.6
South Atlantic, 120 cities; population, 5,909,037:									
1948.....	136,386	818	195	691	4,350	15,198	30,673	70,531	13,630
1949.....	134,752	794	236	967	4,071	14,972	32,041	69,039	12,635
Percent change.....	-1.2	-2.9	+21.0	-2.4	-6.4	-1.5	+4.5	-2.1	-7.3

1 Includes the District of Columbia.

TABLE 31.—Urban crime trends, 1948-49, by regions, geographic divisions, and States—Continued

Regions, divisions, and States	Total	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—steal	Auto theft
Delaware, 4 cities; population, 124,828:									
1948.....	2,443	6	6	2	74	19	600	1,482	254
1949.....	2,381	10	8	4	56	32	542	1,508	221
Florida, 28 cities; population, 829,075:									
1948.....	20,885	120	45	96	818	1,349	7,663	14,701	2,093
1949.....	24,532	133	46	61	681	994	7,942	12,864	1,811
Georgia, 28 cities; population, 794,750:									
1948.....	15,739	174	36	109	434	1,363	3,429	8,328	1,866
1949.....	14,529	173	49	83	435	1,320	2,916	7,886	1,667
Maryland, 15 cities; population, 1,021,478:									
1948.....	13,467	118	8	159	485	1,322	2,406	6,403	2,566
1949.....	13,633	84	14	157	617	1,185	2,543	6,464	2,569
North Carolina, 47 cities; population, 848,909:									
1948.....	18,450	137	35	126	341	4,466	3,969	7,742	1,634
1949.....	19,652	118	40	105	323	4,427	4,488	8,534	1,617
South Carolina, 19 cities; population, 310,647:									
1948.....	7,011	35	10	40	153	440	1,394	4,207	732
1949.....	6,737	44	11	54	108	388	1,649	3,831	652
Virginia, 34 cities; population, 870,982:									
1948.....	24,340	138	20	194	733	1,946	5,303	13,687	2,319
1949.....	25,967	120	34	236	801	2,026	6,000	14,475	2,295
West Virginia, 25 cities; population, 445,277:									
1948.....	5,382	26	19	16	289	244	1,366	2,694	728
1949.....	6,166	34	14	22	362	286	1,810	3,007	631
East South Central, 88 cities; population, 2,439,673:									
1948.....	45,659	476	171	216	1,785	4,108	12,352	20,501	6,110
1949.....	45,963	371	117	204	1,628	3,846	12,605	21,683	5,509
Percent change.....	+0.7	-22.1	-31.6	-5.6	-5.6	-6.4	+2.0	+5.8	-9.8
Alabama, 22 cities; population, 618,833:									
1948.....	12,850	160	42	61	333	1,589	3,608	5,765	1,292
1949.....	12,024	136	33	61	364	1,269	3,217	5,756	1,188
Kentucky, 26 cities; population, 683,887:									
1948.....	15,810	93	46	58	761	947	4,590	6,887	2,428
1949.....	15,106	57	41	54	657	860	4,455	7,037	1,945
Mississippi, 17 cities; population, 266,472:									
1948.....	4,163	42	18	26	89	381	971	2,257	379
1949.....	4,151	39	12	37	77	375	1,095	2,185	331
Tennessee, 23 cities; population, 840,481:									
1948.....	12,836	181	65	71	542	1,191	3,183	5,592	2,011
1949.....	14,882	139	31	52	530	1,342	3,838	6,705	2,045
West South Central, 135 cities; population, 3,979,573:									
1948.....	86,836	511	229	481	2,104	4,590	20,544	49,640	8,737
1949.....	91,621	490	190	481	2,311	4,398	22,968	51,503	9,304
Percent change.....	+5.5	-4.1	-14.4	-----	+9.8	-4.8	+11.8	+3.8	+6.5
Arkansas, 15 cities; population, 256,877:									
1948.....	4,055	32	33	37	116	363	1,029	2,064	381
1949.....	4,078	27	15	35	143	327	1,178	1,944	409
Louisiana, 21 cities; population, 826,596:									
1948.....	12,059	89	40	94	446	906	2,619	6,090	1,775
1949.....	11,604	95	38	115	376	892	2,807	5,636	1,645

TABLE 31.—Urban crime trends, 1948-49, by regions, geographic divisions, and States—Continued

Regions, divisions, and States	Total	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—steal	Auto theft
Oklahoma, 31 cities; population, 650,160:									
1948.....	13,386	38	29	60	266	306	3,239	8,273	1,166
1949.....	14,577	34	13	65	285	281	3,805	8,870	1,224
Texas, 68 cities; population, 2,245,940:									
1948.....	57,336	352	127	281	1,276	3,015	13,657	33,213	5,415
1949.....	61,362	334	130	266	1,507	2,868	15,178	35,053	6,026
The West, 301 cities; population, 7,606,120:									
1948.....	236,965	358	451	1,582	8,853	8,118	49,134	144,750	23,907
1949.....	254,494	354	382	1,608	8,886	5,830	55,325	158,385	23,924
Percent change.....	+7.4	-1.1	-15.3	+2.9	+2.3	-4.7	+12.6	+7.9	-0.3
Mountain, 97 cities; population, 1,476,702:									
1948.....	47,864	74	75	237	1,076	694	9,284	26,458	3,918
1949.....	46,412	76	64	216	1,107	767	10,158	29,714	4,310
Percent change.....	+10.9	+2.7	-14.7	-8.9	+2.9	+10.5	+9.4	+12.2	+9.3
Arizona, 11 cities; population, 151,420:									
1948.....	5,905	15	10	37	147	110	1,079	3,764	743
1949.....	6,881	8	10	32	137	181	1,377	4,445	691
Colorado, 18 cities; population, 537,247:									
1948.....	15,028	29	36	116	541	214	4,024	8,826	1,242
1949.....	17,569	28	36	62	543	252	4,382	10,732	1,524
Idaho, 18 cities; population, 145,366:									
1948.....	4,294	4	3	13	49	52	786	2,988	399
1949.....	4,210	8	2	19	51	35	750	2,994	351
Montana, 17 cities; population, 165,447:									
1948.....	3,142	3	15	11	74	76	514	2,201	248
1949.....	3,373	5	12	60	69	52	675	2,174	386
Nevada, 4 cities; population, 55,775:									
1948.....	2,043	8	2	9	67	41	552	1,185	178
1949.....	2,157	3	14	86	53	531	1,336	134	
New Mexico, 10 cities; population, 93,091:									
1948.....	2,712	9	3	15	37	97	532	1,642	377
1949.....	2,849	11	4	27	43	100	509	1,775	380
Utah, 13 cities; population, 259,437:									
1948.....	7,051	4	5	26	113	58	1,499	4,770	576
1949.....	7,385	7	11	28	136	48	1,589	4,900	646
Wyoming, 6 cities; population, 68,919:									
1948.....	1,690	2	1	10	48	46	296	1,106	179
1949.....	2,015	6	1	22	42	46	345	1,358	198
Pacific, 204 cities; population, 6,129,418:									
1948.....	195,101	284	376	1,325	7,607	5,424	39,852	120,868	19,965
1949.....	208,082	278	318	1,392	7,779	5,093	45,167	128,571	19,514
Percent change.....	+6.7	-2.1	-15.4	+5.1	+2.3	-6.7	+13.3	+6.9	-2.3
California, 148 cities; population, 4,762,178:									
1948.....	153,634	238	286	1,140	6,466	4,942	30,833	94,272	15,457
1949.....	165,134	232	251	1,166	6,493	4,582	35,902	101,196	15,312
Oregon, 25 cities; population, 408,556:									
1948.....	14,636	19	34	77	388	297	3,124	9,267	1,440
1949.....	15,444	16	19	94	393	240	3,457	9,837	1,388
Washington, 31 cities; population, 268,684:									
1948.....	26,831	27	56	108	753	185	5,895	16,739	3,068
1949.....	27,504	30	48	132	893	241	5,808	17,538	2,814

RURAL CRIME TRENDS

Offenses Known to the Police

1948 - 1949 PERCENT CHANGE

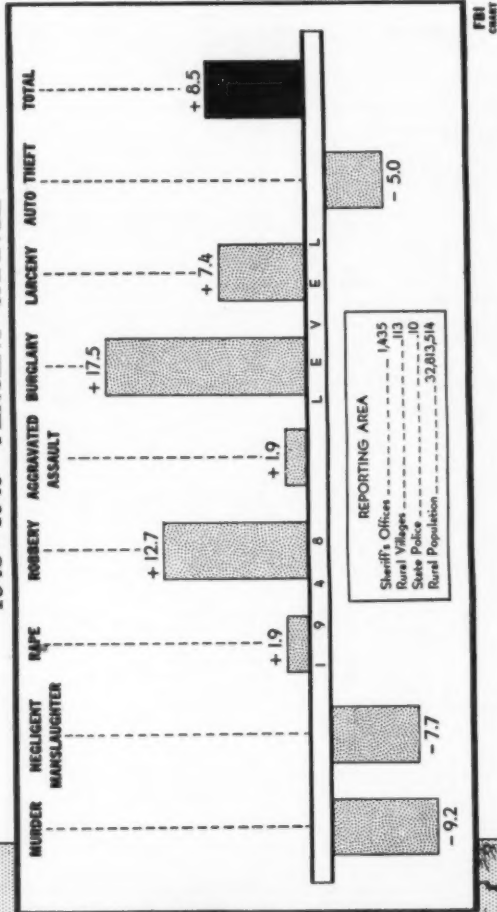


FIGURE 11.

Rural Crime Trends

The crime increase in the rural areas amounted to 8.5 percent, according to the reports of 1,558 rural police agencies serving a population of 32,813,514, and the increases in the rural areas were generally more pronounced than those reported by the police serving the urban communities. The burglary increase in the rural districts was 17.5 percent as compared with a 6.7 percent rise in the cities. Similarly, robberies in the rural areas rose 12.7 percent during 1949 over the previous year, as compared with a 6.4 percent increase in the cities.

Larcenies in the rural areas showed an increase of 7.4 percent, while these crimes in the urban communities rose only 4.6 percent and rapes in the rural areas showed a rise of 1.9 percent, as compared with a 0.3 percent increase in the urban communities. On the other hand, the aggravated assault figures in the rural districts rose only 1.9 percent, which was slightly less than the 2.1 percent increase in the urban areas.

Murders and negligent manslaughters in the rural districts declined 9.2 and 7.7 percent, respectively, while auto thefts showed a decrease of 5.0 percent.

TABLE 32.—*Rural crime trends, 1948-49*

[Offenses known as reported by 1,435 sheriffs, 113 rural village officers, and 10 State police. Total rural population, 32,813,514, based on 1940 decennial census]

Offense	Number of offenses		
	1948	1949	Percent change
Total	162,036	175,853	+8.5
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	1,885	1,713	-9.2
Manslaughter by negligence	1,292	1,193	-7.7
Rape	3,964	4,040	+1.9
Robbery	5,900	6,648	+12.7
Aggravated assault	11,367	11,587	+1.9
Burglary—breaking or entering	48,739	57,272	+17.5
Larceny— <i>theft</i>	71,987	77,325	+7.4
Auto theft	16,923	16,075	-5.0

MONTHLY VARIATIONS Offenses Known to the Police, 1949

— 2,416 URBAN POLICE AGENCIES -- TOTAL URBAN POPULATION 60,781,747
 — 1,868 RURAL POLICE AGENCIES -- TOTAL RURAL POPULATION 38,296,058

(Offenses Against the Person)

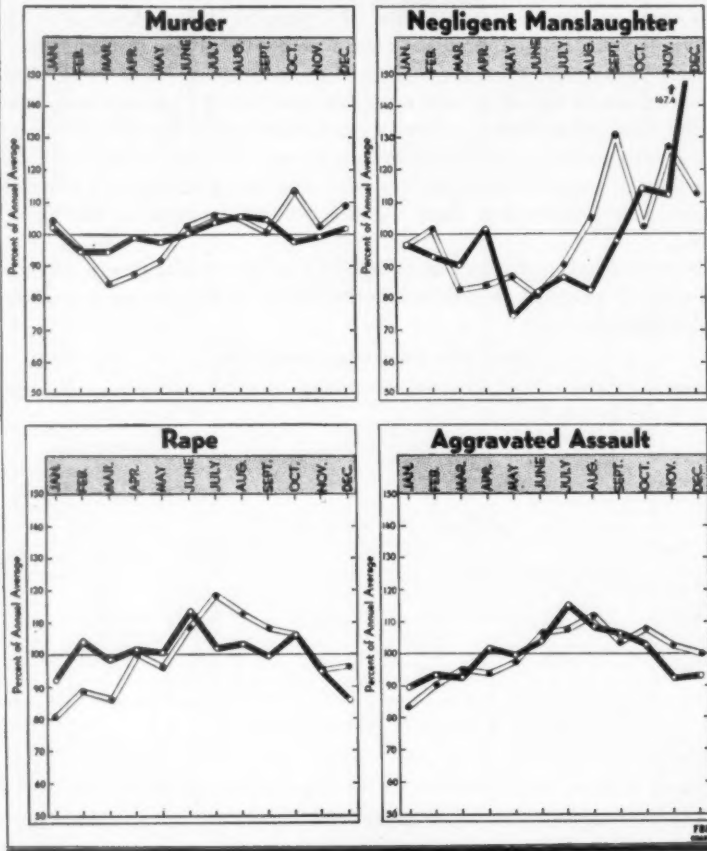


FIGURE 12.

Monthly Variations

The frequency with which the various types of crimes are committed appears to fluctuate with the changes brought about by the different seasons of the year. Some offenses in the general category of crimes against property occur with greatest frequency during the winter months when these acts of stealth are aided by the relatively long nights. On the other hand, as a general rule crimes against the person show their greatest frequency during the warm summer months with the longer daylight hours and conditions perhaps generally more favorable to personal contact.

This latter observation is particularly applicable for the offenses of rape and aggravated assault, which reached peaks in frequency during June and July, respectively, with the lowest figures registered for December and January according to the reports from the urban areas. In the rural areas rapes were most frequent during July and aggravated assaults during August, with January being the lowest month for both offenses.

Murders in the urban areas were committed most frequently during August and with least frequency during March, while in the rural districts these offenses showed the highest daily average in October and the lowest in March.

Negligent manslaughter offenses for the most part grow out of traffic fatalities and, as would be expected, these offenses are most frequent during the winter months when driving conditions are generally less favorable.

TABLE 33.—*Monthly variations, urban communities, 1949*

[Daily average, offenses known to the police in 2,416 cities, total population 60,781,747, based on 1940 decennial census]

Month	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
January-December.....	9.59	5.54	90.90	107.7	137.6	689.4	1,002.3	275.6
January-March.....	9.31	5.16	80.40	115.4	136.8	733.1	1,665.6	283.8
April-June.....	9.48	4.76	21.85	96.0	139.9	648.6	1,686.6	264.7
July-September.....	10.04	4.92	21.10	99.3	151.7	682.1	1,667.2	265.2
October-December.....	9.82	7.29	19.85	120.3	133.1	714.4	1,767.3	288.8
January.....	9.81	5.39	19.10	115.1	123.1	712.7	1,484.1	281.3
February.....	9.07	5.14	21.75	122.9	128.6	766.0	1,588.1	286.1
March.....	9.03	4.94	20.48	108.9	127.4	723.6	1,626.8	284.2
April.....	9.53	5.63	21.07	104.9	139.7	683.9	1,693.1	280.3
May.....	9.32	4.13	20.90	92.9	137.1	637.7	1,617.8	268.7
June.....	9.60	4.53	23.60	90.4	143.0	624.3	1,660.2	244.8
July.....	9.94	4.81	21.13	96.6	159.0	652.5	1,605.1	251.3
August.....	10.13	4.55	21.45	99.1	149.2	663.3	1,683.3	266.6
September.....	10.07	5.43	20.70	102.3	146.7	670.7	1,714.9	278.1
October.....	9.32	6.35	22.00	105.4	141.4	669.6	1,791.9	287.8
November.....	9.50	6.20	19.63	114.2	127.0	709.7	1,737.5	280.4
December.....	9.74	9.29	17.90	141.1	127.7	763.7	1,722.6	298.0

MONTHLY VARIATIONS Offenses Known to the Police, 1949

— 2,416 URBAN POLICE AGENCIES --TOTAL URBAN POPULATION 60,781,747
 - - - 1,868 RURAL POLICE AGENCIES --TOTAL RURAL POPULATION 38,296,058

(Offenses Against Property)

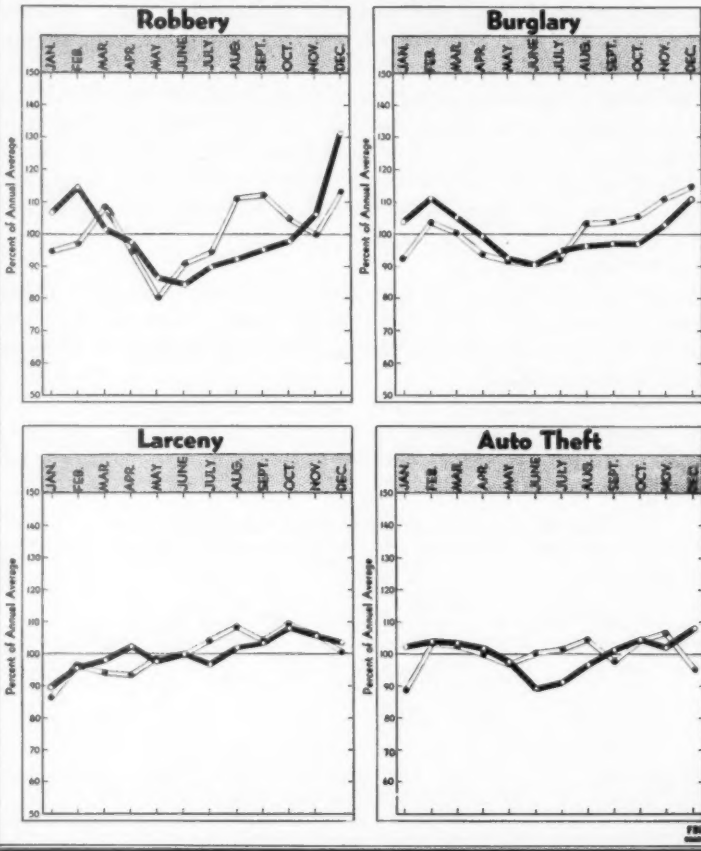


FIGURE 13.

Robberies and burglaries in both the urban and rural areas show a pronounced seasonal curve with high points in the winter and low in the summer. Robberies were most frequent during December in both the urban and rural areas and were least frequent during June in the cities and in May in the rural districts.

Burglaries in both the urban and rural areas showed the lowest daily average during June and were highest during February in the urban communities and in December in the rural areas.

Larceny offenses generally start the year out low in relative frequency, increasing during the year until the last two months when some decline is registered. In both the urban and rural areas the high month for larceny offenses was October and the low month January.

Auto theft offenses were reported with greatest frequency in December in the urban areas and in November in the rural districts and were least frequent during June in the cities and during January in the rural areas.

TABLE 34.—*Monthly variations, rural areas, 1949*

[Daily average, offenses known as reported by 1,726 sheriffs, 131 rural village officers, and 11 State police. Total rural population, 38,296,058, based on 1940 decennial census]

Month	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, non-negligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
January–December	5.91	5.58	13.03	21.4	39.3	178.6	241.5	51.5
January–March	5.59	5.21	11.10	21.4	35.2	175.7	222.2	50.4
April–June	5.53	4.66	13.24	18.8	39.0	163.8	234.6	50.9
July–September	6.13	6.05	14.77	22.6	42.3	177.9	254.6	52.1
October–December	6.39	6.30	12.97	22.6	40.7	190.9	254.1	52.6
January	6.19	5.39	10.52	20.3	32.8	164.5	208.1	45.8
February	5.61	5.68	11.61	20.7	35.4	184.8	232.6	53.1
March	4.97	4.61	11.23	23.1	37.3	178.6	227.0	52.6
April	5.17	4.67	13.03	20.1	36.9	167.0	225.5	51.4
May	5.39	4.84	12.55	17.1	38.4	162.8	237.9	49.7
June	6.03	4.47	14.17	19.3	41.8	161.6	240.3	51.5
July	6.26	5.03	15.45	20.2	42.3	164.3	251.1	52.2
August	6.19	5.87	14.71	23.6	43.8	184.5	261.7	53.7
September	5.93	7.30	14.13	24.0	40.8	185.0	250.7	50.3
October	6.71	5.74	13.87	22.4	42.4	187.7	263.5	53.6
November	6.03	7.07	12.47	21.4	40.4	198.0	256.1	55.0
December	6.42	6.29	12.55	24.2	39.3	205.1	242.8	49.2

CRIME RATES

Urban Crime Rates, 1949

Tables 35-37 which follow clearly indicate the undesirability of comparing volume of crime or crime rates between individual communities, since it is so evident that those factors affecting the extent of crime vary greatly according to the size and location of the city.

While it could be generalized that the higher crime rates are found in the larger communities, an even more pronounced variation is observed between crime rates for groups of cities subdivided according to location.

Thus, in order that police administrators or other interested individuals may have available appropriate data with which to compare local crime rates, the offenses reported by 2,416 cities during 1949, representing a combined population of 60,781,747, were reduced to crime rates per 100,000 inhabitants for cities grouped by size (table 35) and by location (tables 36 and 37).

In compiling the data presented in these tables, only those returns were used wherein an examination indicated they had been prepared in accordance with the principles of uniform crime reporting. The number of cities whose returns were used in compiling the urban crime rate data is shown in table 38.

TABLE 35.—Urban crime rates, 1949, by population groups

[Offenses known to the police and rate per 100,000 inhabitants. Population figures based on 1940 decennial census]

Population group	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
TOTAL, GROUPS I-VI								
2,416 cities; total population, 60,781,747:								
Number of offenses known ..	3,501	3,090	7,591	39,394	50,207	1,246,025	1,002,376	100,002
Rate per 100,000.....	5.76	5.12	12.49	64.7	82.6	419.1	1,023.4	193.5
GROUP I								
35 cities over 250,000; total population, 22,439,171:								
Number of offenses known ..	1,691	924	4,290	25,200	28,108	1,101,101	1,229,763	44,974
Rate per 100,000.....	7.54	4.12	18.99	112.3	125.3	493.0	1,120.4	200.4
GROUP II								
54 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 7,667,953:								
Number of offenses known ..	517	344	867	4,589	5,305	38,627	90,696	15,520
Rate per 100,000.....	6.74	4.49	11.31	59.8	69.2	503.7	1,182.8	202.4
GROUP III								
107 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 7,343,917:								
Number of offenses known ..	416	243	635	3,372	6,330	31,270	78,853	12,213
Rate per 100,000.....	5.66	3.31	8.65	45.9	86.2	425.8	1,073.7	166.3
GROUP IV								
208 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 7,251,938:								
Number of offenses known ..	257	237	510	2,106	3,944	26,387	72,717	10,269
Rate per 100,000.....	3.54	3.27	7.03	29.0	54.4	363.9	1,002.7	141.6
GROUP V								
563 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 8,503,602:								
Number of offenses known ..	334	123	745	2,212	3,970	27,474	76,295	10,089
Rate per 100,000.....	3.93	1.45	8.76	26.0	46.7	323.1	897.2	118.6
GROUP VI								
1,449 cities under 10,000; total population, 7,575,166:								
Number of offenses known ..	286	149	594	1,845	2,550	21,766	53,952	7,537
Rate per 100,000.....	3.78	1.97	7.84	24.4	33.7	287.3	712.2	99.5

¹ The number of offenses and rates for burglary and larceny-theft are based on reports as follows: Groups I-VI, 2,415 cities, total population, 58,850,413; group I, 34 cities, total population, 20,507,837.

TABLE 36.—Urban crime rates, 1949, by geographic divisions and States

{Offenses known per 100,000 inhabitants. Population figures based on 1940 decennial census}

Division and State	Murder, nonneg- ligent man- slaughter	Rob- bery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary- breaking or entering	Larceny- theft	Auto theft
Total.....	5.76	64.7	82.6	¹ 419.1	¹ 1,023.4	165.5
New England.....	1.19	18.6	11.7	269.2	631.2	102.5
Connecticut.....	1.81	22.2	23.9	319.0	704.0	96.7
Maine.....	2.43	12.5	6.2	274.5	823.7	98.8
Massachusetts.....	1.11	19.8	9.4	253.1	593.3	111.9
New Hampshire.....	.42	4.2	5.4	196.5	532.5	58.5
Rhode Island.....	.48	16.6	11.2	311.2	669.4	80.0
Vermont.....		2.0	1.0	232.1	699.3	72.1
Middle Atlantic.....	2.70	30.5	31.7	² 234.7	² 481.3	97.5
New Jersey.....	2.96	27.6	43.9	287.0	530.3	107.0
New York.....	1.41	11.9	20.4	217.7	564.3	89.9
Pennsylvania.....	3.37	43.5	32.9	³ 213.6	³ 368.6	97.8
East North Central.....	5.06	59.6	74.7	376.1	958.5	133.3
Illinois.....	6.33	134.4	87.6	343.9	601.1	120.5
Indiana.....	4.99	54.6	46.3	419.2	1,075.9	175.3
Michigan.....	4.49	102.7	134.6	505.5	1,496.4	171.2
Ohio.....	5.37	63.3	48.6	367.3	990.3	120.4
Wisconsin.....	1.23	11.5	10.3	195.8	839.7	88.2
West North Central.....	3.26	45.7	62.9	356.9	894.5	144.4
Iowa.....	1.05	16.4	6.0	275.4	785.7	127.5
Kansas.....	2.58	31.4	21.8	463.0	1,079.3	138.0
Minnesota.....	7.82	32.5	7.7	238.4	792.4	122.0
Missouri.....	7.09	84.0	166.6	424.0	898.6	160.0
Nebraska.....	2.64	34.7	35.0	345.9	1,078.1	208.9
North Dakota.....	1.64	14.0	5.8	226.1	1,037.4	138.1
South Dakota.....		21.3	14.2	340.6	924.7	103.3
South Atlantic ⁴	13.37	69.6	253.1	540.8	1,159.4	212.3
Delaware.....	8.33	67.4	53.7	435.9	1,197.3	180.9
Florida.....	15.89	85.5	124.5	942.3	1,521.5	215.7
Georgia.....	21.14	51.6	166.3	369.3	978.6	206.6
Maryland.....	8.18	60.4	116.2	252.1	636.7	251.7
North Carolina.....	13.94	43.1	525.9	525.7	1,002.6	188.6
South Carolina.....	13.41	32.2	136.5	508.0	1,196.5	202.0
Virginia.....	13.67	91.1	230.1	689.6	1,645.3	263.0
West Virginia.....	7.59	80.8	65.1	405.4	672.0	141.2
East South Central.....	15.04	65.3	153.5	503.2	860.8	222.3
Alabama.....	20.49	53.4	192.2	482.0	856.2	179.6
Kentucky.....	8.79	95.2	119.4	624.9	976.6	279.5
Mississippi.....	13.96	27.6	134.6	399.4	812.4	122.4
Tennessee.....	16.42	61.4	158.4	449.4	781.0	239.5
West South Central.....	12.44	56.5	108.9	584.9	1,287.7	232.0
Arkansas.....	10.51	52.5	129.3	437.2	717.1	159.0
Louisiana.....	11.27	44.3	105.7	335.5	667.8	193.9
Oklahoma.....	5.54	42.3	42.0	567.0	1,319.9	181.9
Texas.....	15.15	65.8	127.5	664.5	1,540.7	269.8
Mountain.....	5.04	73.0	52.5	671.3	1,969.9	286.0
Arizona.....	5.04	89.5	121.0	890.6	2,823.3	443.8
Colorado.....	5.14	97.9	49.7	793.5	1,950.6	276.6
Idaho.....	5.50	35.1	24.1	515.9	2,059.6	241.5
Montana.....	2.91	41.8	30.2	424.2	1,405.7	233.0
Nevada.....	5.38	154.2	95.0	952.0	2,395.3	240.3
New Mexico.....	10.75	46.9	97.7	514.1	1,773.8	386.0
Utah.....	2.61	50.7	17.9	599.3	1,843.0	243.7
Wyoming.....	8.53	52.4	60.9	460.5	1,845.7	280.2
Pacific.....	4.45	126.6	82.2	738.7	2,112.2	319.9
California.....	4.97	136.1	95.4	756.8	2,141.6	323.3
Oregon.....	3.31	78.2	47.3	687.2	1,966.1	279.0
Washington.....	3.65	102.9	30.1	669.3	2,036.0	325.1

¹ The rates for burglary and larceny are based on the reports of 2,415 cities with a total population of 58,850,413.² The rates for burglary and larceny are based on the reports of 554 cities with a total population of 10,197,912.³ The rates for burglary and larceny are based on the reports of 237 cities.⁴ Includes the report of the District of Columbia.

TABLE 37.—Urban crime rates, 1949, by geographic divisions and population groups

[Offenses known per 100,000 inhabitants. Population figures based on 1940 decennial census]

Division and group	Murder, nonneg- ligent mal- slaughter	Rob- bery	Aggra- vated assault	Burgla- ry— breaking or entering	Larceny- theft	Auto theft
Total.....	5.76	64.7	82.6	¹ 419.1	¹ 1,023.4	165.5
New England.....	1.19	18.6	11.7	² 269.2	² 631.2	109.5
Group I.....	1.66	35.4	25.9	228.1	703.4	179.4
Group II.....	1.55	25.9	17.1	347.9	739.8	134.7
Group III.....	1.04	15.1	4.4	276.5	681.6	96.1
Group IV.....	.79	12.5	8.1	260.3	595.1	66.4
Group V.....	.42	7.6	4.9	236.0	490.6	54.4
Group VI.....	2.15	5.0	2.9	199.9	414.2	43.5
Middle Atlantic.....	2.70	30.5	21.7	² 234.7	² 491.3	97.5
Group I.....	4.73	59.7	52.2	³ 323.8	³ 495.6	132.8
Group II.....	2.97	29.3	31.6	258.0	589.1	108.5
Group III.....	2.02	21.6	29.4	254.3	519.2	102.4
Group IV.....	1.00	14.1	21.8	227.1	576.2	82.1
Group V.....	1.47	14.4	17.3	184.9	453.9	67.2
Group VI.....	1.35	13.5	13.3	165.5	313.9	54.3
East North Central.....	5.06	88.6	74.7	³ 376.1	³ 958.5	133.3
Group I.....	7.29	144.5	119.7	425.4	985.7	147.0
Group II.....	6.27	77.0	80.2	473.6	1,299.3	170.5
Group III.....	3.29	46.3	50.0	384.1	1,061.0	152.3
Group IV.....	2.74	27.1	21.3	304.0	945.1	122.7
Group V.....	1.88	28.4	17.0	280.5	928.8	100.3
Group VI.....	1.70	20.8	13.6	251.9	575.4	71.4
West North Central.....	3.26	46.7	62.9	³ 336.9	³ 894.5	144.4
Group I.....	6.06	84.9	146.2	393.3	959.0	170.2
Group II.....	3.61	41.7	28.3	409.3	1,111.8	217.4
Group III.....	.73	29.3	20.4	408.2	1,255.7	173.2
Group IV.....	1.01	17.4	8.6	338.9	943.7	102.3
Group V.....	1.16	16.8	7.4	233.2	829.1	101.1
Group VI.....	1.39	13.2	11.0	213.4	424.8	74.0
South Atlantic ⁴	13.37	69.6	259.1	540.8	1,159.4	212.3
Group I.....	13.48	84.1	333.3	426.6	1,055.6	248.1
Group II.....	18.12	113.9	183.0	914.0	1,617.2	287.8
Group III.....	13.60	62.1	264.3	519.8	1,259.0	189.6
Group IV.....	9.93	43.8	243.3	598.7	1,390.3	221.6
Group V.....	12.52	31.7	235.9	487.6	912.9	150.7
Group VI.....	10.04	48.2	150.5	359.9	643.8	102.1
East South Central.....	15.04	65.3	158.5	503.2	860.8	222.3
Group I.....	13.64	110.0	183.7	608.9	1,102.4	277.1
Group II.....	19.65	53.5	154.2	490.7	815.9	294.7
Group III.....	19.93	53.0	195.1	649.6	796.6	181.5
Group IV.....	12.12	51.6	166.9	434.9	907.9	215.4
Group V.....	14.86	36.3	128.7	409.2	755.9	185.3
Group VI.....	11.48	15.6	50.1	273.9	306.5	77.8
West South Central.....	12.44	54.5	108.9	564.9	1,267.7	232.0
Group I.....	15.90	78.2	130.4	725.8	1,402.5	294.2
Group II.....	8.77	72.5	90.6	732.5	1,844.9	254.5
Group III.....	13.27	73.8	143.6	568.7	1,560.4	274.5
Group IV.....	10.23	31.6	120.2	462.8	1,222.3	204.1
Group V.....	9.82	24.9	64.0	338.5	783.9	149.8
Group VI.....	10.40	14.7	65.9	284.4	509.3	97.0
Mountain.....	5.04	73.0	52.3	³ 671.3	³ 1,909.9	296.0
Group I.....	5.89	145.5	28.2	1,071.3	2,321.3	355.4
Group II.....	.87	42.0	11.3	675.0	1,706.8	250.1
Group III.....	6.80	92.7	202.4	958.5	2,484.4	448.2
Group IV.....	6.10	61.4	57.8	640.1	2,297.4	418.9
Group V.....	5.39	50.1	48.8	511.5	2,184.4	218.4
Group VI.....	4.54	45.4	42.4	405.9	1,257.5	166.4
Pacific.....	4.65	126.6	82.2	³ 738.7	³ 2,113.2	319.9
Group I.....	5.71	169.1	120.3	764.1	1,894.2	339.2
Group II.....	4.11	102.3	43.3	638.6	2,148.9	339.9
Group III.....	3.49	116.3	56.2	786.1	2,224.3	280.9
Group IV.....	1.92	73.9	50.9	697.9	2,034.3	251.1
Group V.....	2.73	75.8	33.5	803.1	2,616.3	307.4
Group VI.....	4.93	60.4	40.9	673.0	2,535.4	305.0

¹ The rates for burglary and larceny are based on the reports of 2,415 cities with a total population of 88,850,413.² The rates for burglary and larceny are based on the reports of 554 cities with a total population of 10,197,912.³ The rates for burglary and larceny are based on the reports of 4 cities.⁴ Includes the report of the District of Columbia.

TABLE 38.—Number of cities in each population group, geographic division, and State represented in the urban crime rate tabulations (tables 35-37)

Division and State	Total	Population group					
		Over 250,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000	Less than 10,000
Total:							
Population, 60,781,747	2,416	35	54	107	208	583	1,449
New England:							
Population, 5,984,607	188	2	10	13	35	63	66
Connecticut	25		3	2	8	5	7
Maine	19			1	2	5	11
Massachusetts	103	1	7	8	16	41	30
New Hampshire	14			1	2	5	6
Rhode Island	16	1		1	6	5	3
Vermont	11				1	1	9
Middle Atlantic:							
Population, 12,129,246	555	5	10	24	37	136	343
New Jersey	140	1	3	7	15	36	78
New York	177	2	4	6	10	47	104
Pennsylvania	238	2	3	11	12	53	157
East North Central:							
Population, 16,646,483	566	8	10	23	59	117	348
Illinois	153	1	1	7	13	31	100
Indiana	78	1	3	4	10	14	64
Michigan	105	1	2	6	9	23	64
Ohio	150	4	4	4	14	33	91
Wisconsin	80	1		2	13	16	48
West North Central:							
Population, 5,456,895	277	4	5	8	13	59	189
Iowa	61		1	4	6	8	42
Kansas	53		2	1	1	15	34
Minnesota	67	2	1		1	11	52
Missouri	51	2		2	2	12	33
Nebraska	23		1	1		6	15
North Dakota	10				1	3	6
South Dakota	13				1	4	7
South Atlantic:							
Population, 6,068,599	230	3	7	17	20	56	127
Delaware	6		1				5
District of Columbia	1	1					
Florida	36		3	1	4	10	18
Georgia	35	1		4	1	10	19
Maryland	16	1			2	4	9
North Carolina	50		1	4	4	16	25
South Carolina	23			2	2	4	15
Virginia	37		2	3	5	6	21
West Virginia	26			3	2	6	15
East South Central:							
Population, 2,567,249	108	3	3	4	9	26	63
Alabama	28	1		2	3	5	17
Kentucky	34	1		1	5	6	21
Mississippi	19			1		10	8
Tennessee	27	1	3		1	5	17
West South Central:							
Population, 4,139,678	161	4	3	9	13	41	91
Arkansas	21			1	1	6	13
Louisiana	26	1		1	3	4	17
Oklahoma	37		2		2	12	21
Texas	77	3	1	7	7	19	40
Mountain:							
Population, 1,547,982	112	1	1	2	7	22	79
Arizona	12			1	1		10
Colorado	25	1		1		5	17
Idaho	16				1	5	12
Montana	13				2	3	13
Nevada	4					1	3
New Mexico	13				1	2	9
Utah	15		1		1	2	11
Wyoming	8					4	4
Pacific:							
Population, 6,221,008	219	5	5	7	16	44	142
California	137	3	3	7	12	33	99
Oregon	23				1	5	22
Washington	33	1	2		3	6	21

Rural Crime Rates, 1949

The number of offenses and the rate per 100,000 inhabitants reported during 1949 by 1,718 sheriffs, 131 rural village officers, and 11 State police are shown in table 39. It may be noted that the rural crime rates for most offenses against the person are generally comparable to those in the urban areas, while the data for crimes against property appear generally to be considerably lower.

While it is clear that rural rates for crimes against property are substantially lower than those for urban areas, it should be observed that in compiling the rural crime data the figures on some of the returns used may have been limited to cases in which arrests were made, and such incompleteness in reporting would be most pronounced in connection with crimes against property, since a relatively small proportion of such offenses are followed by arrests.

TABLE 39.—*Rural crime rates, 1949*

[Offenses known and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, as reported by 1,718 sheriffs, 131 rural village officers, and 11 State police; total rural population 38,971,569, based on 1940 decennial census]

	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
Number of offenses known.....	2,101	1,601	4,712	7,644	13,612	64,818	87,397	18,697
Rate per 100,000.....	5.52	4.21	12.38	30.1	35.8	170.3	229.6	49.1

OFFENSES IN INDIVIDUAL AREAS

Offenses in Individual Cities With More Than 25,000 Inhabitants

The number of offenses reported as having been committed during the period of January–December 1949 is shown in table 40. The compilation includes the reports received from police departments in cities with more than 25,000 inhabitants. Police administrators and other interested individuals will probably find it desirable to compare the crime rates of their cities with the average rates shown in tables 35, 36, and 37 of this publication. Similarly, they will doubtless desire to make comparisons with the figures for their communities for prior periods, in order to determine whether there has been an increase or a decrease in the amount of crime committed.

Caution should be exercised in comparing crime data for individual cities, because differences in the figures may be due to a variety of factors. The amount of crime committed in a community is not solely chargeable to the police but is rather a charge against the entire community. The following is a list of some of the factors which might affect the amount of crime in a community:

Population of the city and metropolitan area adjacent thereto.

The composition of the population with reference particularly to age, sex, and race.

The economic status and activities of the population.

Climate.

Educational, recreational, and religious facilities.

The number of police employees per unit of population.

The standards governing appointments to the police force.

The policies of the prosecuting officials and the courts.

The attitude of the public toward law-enforcement problems.

The degree of efficiency of the local law-enforcement agency.

In comparing crime rates, it is generally more important to determine whether the figures for a given community show increases or decreases in the amount of crime committed than to ascertain whether the figures are above or below those of some other community.

TABLE 40.—Number of offenses known to the police, 1949, cities over 25,000 in population

[Based on 1940 decennial census]

City	Murder, nonneg- ligent man- slaughter	Rob- bery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary— breaking or enter- ing	Larceny—thrift		Auto thrift
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Abilene, Tex.	3	8	14	130	93	344	28
Akron, Ohio	12	191	110	1,041	657	1,851	380
Alameda, Calif.	1	9	3	88	38	492	50
Albany, N. Y.	3	25	19	246	132	319	201
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	3	25	47	230	44	828	261
Alexandria, La.	6	21	138	135	22	232	26
Alexandria, Va.	7	23	231	180	144	703	69
Alhambra, Calif.		23	1	356	114	391	41
Aliquippa, Pa.	1	10	19	56	28	102	14
Allentown, Pa.	1	6	6	103	105	465	101
Alton, Ill.	3	10	2	113	37	228	32
Altoona, Pa.	3	6	24	203	67	262	61
Amarillo, Tex.	8	76	65	359	500	842	254
Amsterdam, N. Y.			2	16	29	47	23
Anderson, Ind.	1	18	3	272	140	372	94
Ann Arbor, Mich.		3	1	91	132	466	42
Anniston, Ala.	7	13	87	80	54	200	24
Appleton, Wis.		2		106	35	338	27
Arlington, Mass.		3		89	14	42	11
Arlington, Va.	3	25	67	351	236	911	93
Asheville, N. C.	6	18	260	240	214	385	118
Ashland, Ky.	1	4	3	77	27	149	30
Atlanta, Ga.	88	257	627	1,524	1,065	2,649	945
Atlantic City, N. J.	3	51	116	336	511	600	177
Auburn, N. Y.			1	53	44	225	21
Augusta, Ga.	14	29	305	258	100	352	109
Aurora, Ill.		8	1	52	78	173	21
Austin, Tex.	8	27	114	415	59	1,155	223
Bakersfield, Calif.		41	4	414	201	769	126
Baltimore, Md.	80	560	1,140	2,109	1,661	3,418	2,410
Bangor, Maine		2	1	82	42	277	58
Baton Rouge, La.	3	17	22	147	125	276	90
Battle Creek, Mich.	2	13	19	256	86	610	67
Bay City, Mich.	1	9		127	25	486	74
Bayonne, N. J.	1	11	21	194	27	226	36
Beaumont, Tex.	11	35	57	351	112	819	95
Belleville, Ill.	1	5		28	23	74	27
Belleville, N. J.		5	5	39	21	73	9
Bellingham, Wash.		2		56	61	198	24
Belmont, Mass.		2		54	17	103	2
Beloit, Wis.	1	4	2	120	50	289	18
Belvedere Township, Calif.		70	113	461	118	442	232
Berkeley, Calif.	4	51	55	464	91	948	69
Berwyn, Ill.		16	3	104	49	142	27
Bethlehem, Pa.	1	37	10	68	41	54	22
Beverly, Mass.		2		46	29	186	13
Beverly Hills, Calif.		10		74	27	57	17
Binghamton, N. Y.		8	5	202	121	684	60
Birmingham, Ala.	53	199	427	1,201	1,104	1,708	532
Bloomfield, N. J.		2	5	85	45	126	23
Bloomington, Ill.		15		89	83	242	56
Boise, Idaho	1	4	4	152	111	357	92
Boston, Mass.	16	290	213	1,372	2,198	2,974	1,574
Bridgeport, Conn.	4	16	15	305	405	813	139
Bristol, Conn.		2	1	79	37	118	11
Brockton, Mass.	1	16	3	249	102	374	49
Brookline, Mass.	1	8	1	212	23	159	44
Buffalo, N. Y.	11	109	186	1,341	662	2,107	744
Burbank, Calif.		38	9	357	220	854	97
Burlington, Iowa		1	1	36	9	157	12

TABLE 40.—Number of offenses known to the police, 1949, cities over 25,000 in population—Continued

City	Murder, nonneg- ligent man- slaughter	Rob- bery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary— breaking or enter- ing	Larceny—thrift		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Burlington, Vt.				105	59	398	45
Butte, Mont.	2	17	29	120	28	329	64
Cambridge, Mass.	4	38	1	207	167	92	234
Camden, N. J.	21	57	89	381	235	285	195
Canton, Ohio	4	71	116	420	261	758	116
Cedar Rapids, Iowa		7	4	122	89	553	54
Central Falls, R. I.	1	2		7	41	96	13
Charleston, S. C.	8	51	84	557	187	656	105
Charleston, W. Va.	5	240	106	441	(1)	1,087	184
Charlotte, N. C.	11	58	490	657	197	902	207
Chattanooga, Tenn.	28	58	93	560	(1)	366	304
Chelsea, Mass.		14	4	104	44	95	26
Chester, Pa.	7	27	16	185	52	127	80
Chicago, Ill.	294	6,490	4,144	13,132	8,173	11,088	4,398
Chicopee, Mass.	1	1	1	54	62	92	24
Cicero, Ill.	1	49	102	214	112	215	50
Cincinnati, Ohio	38	368	284	1,705	1,168	3,053	621
Clarksburg, W. Va.		7		79	25	38	31
Cleveland, Ohio	69	714	386	2,118	703	9,289	839
Cleveland Heights, Ohio		11		139	29	206	19
Clifton, N. J.		16	1	105	46	94	21
Clinton, Iowa		2		40	82	307	17
Colorado Springs, Colo.		4	1	65	127	560	69
Columbia, S. C.	19	19	121	377	375	901	202
Columbus, Ga.	9	25	20	240	162	359	125
Columbus, Ohio	22	392	289	2,442	(1)	4,130	537
Concord, N. H.				44	27	168	29
Corpus Christi, Tex.	18	86	189	653	407	1,065	321
Council Bluffs, Iowa		12	4	158	83	305	72
Covington, Ky.		38	72	319	85	280	96
Cranston, R. I.		4	1	101	32	162	11
Cumberland, Md.		6		77	32	190	42
Dallas, Tex.	60	325	657	3,014	905	6,904	1,147
Danville, Ill.	1	18	5	153	45	190	71
Danville, Va.	7	9	36	120	73	159	31
Davenport, Iowa		14		259	59	740	98
Dayton, Ohio	22	207	318	1,120	553	2,734	475
Dearborn, Mich.	2	59	26	807	315	1,967	222
Decatur, Ill.	2	14	5	185	47	463	49
Denver, Colo.	18	409	91	3,454	1,521	5,963	1,146
Des Moines, Iowa	1	34	14	621	168	1,180	318
Detroit, Mich.	103	2,786	3,747	9,890	2,715	24,084	3,315
Dubuque, Iowa	1	2		67	30	165	27
Duluth, Minn.	1	18	1	239	159	913	165
Durham, N. C.	11	26	633	197	218	485	134
East Chicago, Ind.	4	46	32	198	154	452	100
East Cleveland, Ohio		12		99	16	263	9
Easton, Pa.		6	2	68	29	125	27
East Orange, N. J.	1	7	6	212	81	216	54
East Providence, R. I.		1	1	100	43	153	11
East St. Louis, Ill.	8	115	114	474	128	276	191
Eau Claire, Wis.				33	45	142	24
Elgin, Ill.	1	2	10	65	29	115	9
Elizabeth, N. J.	2	32	46	301	130	443	78
Elkhart, Ind.		6	5	82	49	94	38
Elmira, N. Y.		10	1	110	122	371	37
El Paso, Tex.	4	104	44	581	210	861	297
Elyria, Ohio	1	1	9	56	32	95	20
Enid, Okla.		2	1	100	53	472	27
Erie, Pa.	3	22	53	345	140	685	144

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 40.—Number of offenses known to the police, 1949, cities over 25,000 in population—Continued

City	Murder, nonneg- ligent man- slaughter	Rob- bery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary— breaking or enter- ing	Larceny—thrift		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Evanston, Ill.	1	17	35	204	197	661	52
Evansville, Ind.	7	57	51	451	240	886	296
Everett, Mass.		11	1	52	36	157	33
Everett, Wash.	1	15	2	156	80	544	60
Fall River, Mass.		29	9	221	157	446	125
Fargo, N. Dak.	2	5	1	61	60	261	20
Fitchburg, Mass.		2		75	57	288	23
Flint, Mich.	7	106	217	943	468	1,758	223
Fond du Lac, Wis.	1	1	1	66	26	235	23
Fort Smith, Ark.	1	11	84	138	50	129	42
Fort Wayne, Ind.	6	19	50	539	288	1,033	195
Fort Worth, Tex.	24	131	265	1,209	268	3,132	472
Fresno, Calif.	4	114	56	776	521	1,296	405
Gadsden, Ala.	2	6	60	70	63	161	68
Galesburg, Ill.		2	9	65	28	106	21
Galveston, Tex.	10	131	255	569	723	862	187
Garfield, N. J.		4	4	32	21	99	26
Gary, Ind.	15	219	150	570	428	940	236
Glendale, Calif.		22	10	448	204	810	136
Grand Rapids, Mich.	3	39	39	777	265	2,102	230
Great Falls, Mont.	1	24		200	142	524	167
Green Bay, Wis.	1	3		174	47	175	57
Greensboro, N. C.	10	26	497	385	251	479	136
Greenville, S. C.	8	10	52	262	221	398	159
Greenwich Town, Conn.	2	1	2	34	31	88	14
Hackensack, N. J.	1	7	19	93	51	130	26
Hagerstown, Md.	1	15	19	116	57	304	48
Hamilton, Ohio.	2	22	15	153	173	284	98
Hamilton Township, N. J.		4		101	33	187	20
Hammond, Ind.	1	30	31	153	191	666	108
Hamtramck, Mich.	2	46	32	177	145	274	86
Harrisburg, Pa.	5	19	29	397	136	391	112
Hartford, Conn.	3	86	116	911	485	1,240	284
Haverford Twp., Pa.		5	1	70	28	44	8
Haverhill, Mass.		3		179	45	221	3
Hazleton, Pa.	1	2	1	27	13	59	22
Highland Park, Mich.	2	32	41	218	116	519	63
High Point, N. C.	3	2	173	164	33	122	44
Hoboken, N. J.		11	3	89	45	83	72
Holyoke, Mass.		8		87	71	201	76
Honolulu, T. H.	12	49	100	1,220	378	2,568	297
Houston, Tex.	90	310	217	3,829	1,106	4,589	1,281
Huntington, W. Va.	5	25	91	435	152	619	93
Huntington Park, Calif.		29		215	92	390	53
Hutchinson, Kans.		6	5	138	33	457	39
Indianapolis, Ind.	28	313	299	2,174	1,336	3,261	829
Inglewood, Calif.	3	42	11	290	172	518	74
Irrington, N. J.	1	10	6	187	77	290	59
Jackson, Mich.		12	51	183	231	519	76
Jackson, Miss.	13	16	57	297	107	479	89
Jacksonville, Fla.	39	187	188	1,262	970	1,890	301
Jamestown, N. Y.	1	4	1	92	33	186	33
Jersey City, N. J.				Complete data not received			
Johnson City, Tenn.	1	7		83	27	65	49
Johnstown, Pa.				119	90	236	54
Joliet, Ill.	3	15	3	102	59	247	58
Joplin, Mo.	1	26	14	206	294	363	40
Kalamazoo, Mich.	4	15	34	203	162	758	48
Kansas City, Kans.	6	78	50	505	296	917	199
Kansas City, Mo.	41	346	492	1,578	1,727	3,220	529

TABLE 40.—Number of offenses known to the police, 1949, cities over 25,000 in population—Continued

City	Murder, nonneg- ligent man- slaughter	Rob- bery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary— breaking or enter- ing	Larceny—thrift		Auto thrift
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Kearny, N. J.	1	8	8	67	31	94	22
Kenosha, Wis.	1	5	5	106	37	221	29
Kingston, N. Y.	1	1	3	14	31	131	38
Knoxville, Tenn.	13	86	321	781	410	1,009	474
Kokomo, Ind.	10	4	4	145	45	238	57
La Crosse, Wis.	1	4	1	125	46	507	50
LaFayette, Ind.	1	10	15	137	87	533	57
Lakewood, Ohio	1	7	2	158	45	204	29
Lancaster, Pa.	1	10	14	84	49	407	30
Lansing, Mich.	1	6	10	205	79	765	80
Laredo, Tex.	1	1	35	97	26	186	16
Lawrence, Mass.	2	15	2	177	58	263	61
Lebanon, Pa.	1	1	1	33	2	22	4
Lewiston, Maine	1	4	1	90	39	232	24
Lexington, Ky.	7	70	118	473	333	676	212
Lima, Ohio	2	12	22	155	108	313	93
Lincoln, Nebr.	1	8	34	263	165	1,165	99
Little Rock, Ark.	8	52	50	477	(1)	966	179
Long Beach, Calif.	7	237	163	1,603	(1)	3,119	480
Lorain, Ohio	3	38	47	195	117	208	61
Los Angeles, Calif.	84	2,664	2,501	11,323	11,089	17,963	4,556
Louisville, Ky.	29	481	530	2,833	2,093	2,054	1,248
Lowell, Mass.	18	18	304	127	291	80	80
Lower Merion Township, Pa.	3	1	174	61	193	17	17
Lubbock, Tex.	8	17	9	290	201	562	164
Lynchburg, Va.	6	11	70	176	60	347	38
Lynn, Mass.	2	21	5	405	213	765	137
Macon, Ga.	7	37	29	291	167	516	141
Madison, Wis.	1	7	6	270	144	586	87
Malden, Mass.	1	16	5	155	62	299	41
Manchester, N. H.	1	3	5	97	89	374	50
Mansfield, Ohio	4	16	16	204	99	402	54
Marion, Ind.	1	6	7	42	25	295	24
Marion, Ohio	1	1	7	78	83	285	31
Mason City, Iowa	1	1	1	92	51	126	27
Massillon, Ohio	2	4	1	84	14	158	15
Maywood, Ill.	1	4	7	35	13	86	18
McKeesport, Pa.	11	12	101	19	87	40	40
Medford, Mass.	2	4	105	41	247	31	31
Melrose, Mass.	1	1	46	10	66	3	3
Memphis, Tenn.	38	288	659	1,332	780	1,958	657
Meriden, Conn.	14	3	60	13	81	23	23
Meridian, Miss.	40	280	279	2,984	975	1,371	465
Miami, Fla.	39	3	340	621	734	84	84
Miami Beach, Fla.	3	2	93	59	301	27	27
Michigan City, Ind.	1	7	29	26	86	6	6
Middletown, Conn.	2	4	7	111	45	288	76
Middletown, Ohio	10	104	121	746	1,025	3,896	638
Milwaukee, Wis.	3	221	23	1,158	1,107	2,962	755
Minneapolis, Minn.	1	1	2	39	45	264	31
Mishawaka, Ind.	10	68	332	660	168	441	170
Mobile, Ala.	17	1	76	72	220	45	45
Moline, Ill.	7	10	19	124	48	228	66
Monroe, La.	1	9	9	80	28	151	41
Montclair, N. J.	24	27	132	504	136	542	155
Montgomery, Ala.	2	7	6	80	29	37	58
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	5	28	20	288	151	421	216
Muncie, Ind.	1	6	23	112	132	439	28
Muskegon, Mich.	1	6	4	337	83	323	37
Muskogee, Okla.	1	6	4	337	83	323	37

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 40.—Number of offenses known to the police, 1949, cities over 25,000 in population—Continued

City	Murder, nonneg- ligent man- slaughter	Rob- bery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary— breaking or enter- ing	Larceny—thrift		Auto thrift
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Nashua, N. H.		2	3	106	16	136	14
Nashville, Tenn.	39	74	214	657	533	1,004	381
New Albany, Ind.		1	7	72	65	290	41
Newark, N. J.	28	322	522	1,806	1,047	1,960	876
Newark, Ohio	2	5	7	82	44	355	29
New Bedford, Mass.	2	23	16	521	233	1,047	94
New Britain, Conn.	2	15		145	83	270	37
New Brunswick, N. J.	1	5	7	147	44	254	63
Newburgh, N. Y.		4	5	86	62	188	21
New Castle, Pa.		16	2	81	37	117	50
New Haven, Conn.	4	40	38	740	319	1,159	243
New London, Conn.			Only 9 months received				
New Orleans, La.	51	309	565	1,886	1,181	1,814	1,169
Newport, Ky.	5	11	12	117	73	169	46
Newport, R. I.	1	11	11	77	51	217	48
Newport News, Va.	3	23	133	365	182	557	104
New Rochelle, N. Y.	1	3	27	90	61	53	59
Newton, Mass.		5	1	232	123	546	49
New York, N. Y.		Complete data not received					
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	2	23	71	264	154	303	99
Norfolk, Va.	31	346	487	1,594	1,129	1,925	640
Norristown, Pa.		2	5	22	7	51	35
North Bergen, N. J.		3	5	71	42	99	32
Norwalk, Conn.		5	13	108		294	29
Norwood, Ohio	1	10	1	74	31	117	15
Oakland, Calif.	21	500	410	2,174	498	5,828	959
Oak Park, Ill.		18		140	74	223	30
Ogden, Utah	5	46	27	349	186	1,002	153
Oklahoma City, Okla.	9	154	126	1,479	831	3,073	595
Omaha, Nebr.	12	123	104	900	501	2,049	662
Orange, N. J.		8	22	89	38	124	16
Orlando, Fla.	6	17	125	293	120	325	206
Oshkosh, Wis.		2		67	60	486	12
Ottumwa, Iowa		2	3	69	15	118	29
Owensboro, Ky.	1	13	26	163	53	335	78
Paducah, Ky.	4	14	28	130	29	220	47
Parkersburg, W. Va.	1	8	3	70	33	167	36
Pasadena, Calif.		59	24	502	344	985	123
Passaic, N. J.	1	18	22	162	95	182	35
Paterson, N. J.	2	40	88	567	133	615	233
Pawtucket, R. I.		7	3	258	91	354	73
Pensacola, Fla.	4	21	96	343	142	541	123
Peoria, Ill.	6	144	98	538	208	1,011	252
Perth Amboy, N. J.		3	40	216	(1)	714	94
Petersburg, Va.	4	16	71	146	140	502	73
Philadelphia, Pa.	122	1,289	973	4,997	2,351	2,099	1,800
Phoenix, Ariz.	4	66	102	664	354	1,855	365
Pittsburgh, Pa.	23	587	322	2,528	945	1,075	1,506
Pittsfield, Mass.		2	3	135	38	241	36
Plainfield, N. J.	3	4	8	192	84	314	25
Pontiac, Mich.	3	64	22	327	195	654	162
Port Arthur, Tex.	6	8	8	47	47	264	38
Port Huron, Mich.	2	6	6	115	57	425	39
Portland, Maine	2	13	6	245	170	731	109
Portland, Oreg.	12	341	208	2,553	1,485	4,807	904
Portsmouth, Ohio		34	9	186	110	377	66
Portsmouth, Va.	6	57	294	466	202	559	142
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.		5	13	139	69	316	47
Providence, R. I.	1	73	52	964	459	1,574	264
Pueblo, Colo.	4	41	196	463	140	572	162

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 40.—Number of offenses known to the police, 1949, cities over 25,000 in population—Continued

City	Murder, nonneg- ligent man- slaughter	Rob- bery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary— breaking or enter- ing	Larceny—thrift		Auto thrift
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Quincy, Ill.	1	4	5	70	38	272	37
Quincy, Mass.		13		249	59	482	84
Racine, Wis.		4	3	204	116	615	91
Raleigh, N. C.	6	28	166	292	183	511	141
Reading, Pa.	1	20	23	245	87	447	63
Revere, Mass.		6	3	97	48	71	52
Richmond, Ind.	3	11	9	62	35	86	49
Richmond, Va.	41	152	321	1,494	939	2,939	761
Riverside, Calif.		9	16	201	125	535	66
Roanoke, Va.	8	30	68	259	256	639	126
Rochester, Minn.		3	1	81	38	88	25
Rochester, N. Y.	2	42	49	808	348	1,779	299
Rockford, Ill.	1	17	35	216	131	675	60
Rock Island, Ill.			Only 3 months received				
Rocky Mount, N. C.	1	3	70	97	53	255	51
Rome, Ga.	1	14	44	55	29	64	36
Rome, N. Y.				46	51	202	44
Royal Oak, Mich.		7		176	43	391	50
Sacramento, Calif.	6	166	47	584	910	2,331	503
Saginaw, Mich.	4	47	87	447	162	814	134
St. Joseph, Mo.		33	28	287	131	866	126
St. Louis, Mo.	72	952	2,329	4,085	1,293	5,621	1,765
St. Paul, Minn.	5	176	74	1,047	347	2,858	347
St. Petersburg, Fla.	5	14	22	453	208	614	50
Salem, Mass.		11		199	19	183	32
Salem, Oreg.		4	3	120	65	495	77
Salt Lake City, Utah.	1	60	17	1,012	470	2,089	375
San Angelo, Tex.	2	14	74	120	60	288	71
San Antonio, Tex.	25	172	423	1,633	479	3,045	603
San Bernardino, Calif.	1	58	31	460	276	805	166
San Diego, Calif.	12	90	46	705	1,010	2,244	733
San Francisco, Calif.	40	1,189	424	4,797	1,433	9,625	2,723
San Jose, Calif.	3	37	16	357	90	2,160	250
Santa Ana, Calif.	1	18	22	166	77	708	130
Santa Barbara, Calif.	1	15	36	168	113	767	35
Santa Monica, Calif.	1	70	35	429	484	1,052	131
Savannah, Ga.	20	19	54	64	489	1,208	158
Schenectady, N. Y.		7	30	120	108	314	81
Scranton, Pa.	1	17	38	224	141	427	136
Seattle, Wash.	21	574	142	2,953	1,274	4,996	1,424
Sharon, Pa.		3	4	58	37	103	21
Sheboygan, Wis.	1	1	1	102	27	218	20
Shreveport, La.	17	5	33	138	215	647	161
Sioux City, Iowa	1	31	17	370	206	832	245
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.		4	4	228	122	414	63
Somerville, Mass.	1	33	10	427	70	348	104
South Bend, Ind.	6	46	68	473	332	1,086	193
South Gate, Calif.	2	23	2	272	155	424	72
Spartanburg, S. C.	2	17	46	210	104	879	87
Spokane, Wash.		98	59	762	348	3,017	334
Springfield, Ill.	2	18	22	165	176	565	243
Springfield, Mass.	1	11	15	286	174	756	195
Springfield, Mo.	1	13	8	375	129	678	67
Springfield, Ohio	2	32	83	301	68	700	61
Stamford, Conn.	1	17	33	244	217	441	91
Steubenville, Ohio	1	21	29	132	51	179	46
Stockton, Calif.	5	214	78	855	480	1,395	255
Superior, Wis.		4		69	30	422	29
Syracuse, N. Y.	2	28	19	532	455	1,573	225
Tacoma, Wash.	4	130	10	838	590	1,580	346

TABLE 40.—Number of offenses known to the police, 1949, cities over 25,000 in population—Continued

City	Murder, nonneg- ligent man- slaughter	Rob- bery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary— breaking or enter- ing	Larceny—thrift		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Tampa, Fla.	13	69	63	689	400	1,178	216
Taunton, Mass.	4	1	10	133	37	267	28
Teaneck, N. J.	1	21	38	36	30	54	7
Terre Haute, Ind.	5	32	21	425	103	467	91
Toledo, Ohio	14	271	207	1,502	984	3,131	462
Topeka, Kans.	2	33	21	338	110	592	172
Torrington, Conn.	1	1		30	15	68	5
Trenton, N. J.		Only 11 months received					
Troy, N. Y.		16	14	267	97	90	67
Tucson, Ariz.	1	31	34	458	248	1,164	223
Tulsa, Okla.	15	95	84	1,152	756	1,612	267
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	7	11	148	93	67	181	68
Tyler, Tex.	1		7	94	36	164	36
Union City, N. J.	2	8		170	59	162	75
University City, Mo.	1	6	1	146	60	126	25
Upper Darby, Pa.	1	12	11	102	35	244	62
Utica, N. Y.	2	5	4	203	141	513	75
Waco, Tex.	8	4	135	107	61	734	83
Waltham, Mass.	6	2		125	47	313	40
Warren, Ohio	1	33	5	198	34	298	46
Warwick, R. I.				72	101	131	15
Washington, D. C.	78	688	4,314	4,151	1,977	8,490	1,172
Washington, Pa.	6	3		76	74	114	29
Waterbury, Conn.	13	20		245	117	357	126
Waterloo, Iowa		22		227	50	529	90
Watertown, Mass.		3	3	73	56	140	22
Watertown, N. Y.	2	2	11	136	64	298	28
Waukegan, Ill.	4	19	28	110	74	250	55
Wausau, Wis.		1	3	36	19	263	9
Wauwatosa, Wis.		2	2	58	26	170	13
West Allis, Wis.		5		46	40	378	29
West Hartford, Conn.		2		64	15	59	3
West Haven, Conn.	4	6	1	107	47	90	5
West New York, N. J.		1		38	10	4	30
West Orange, N. J.		2		40	38	60	6
West Palm Beach, Fla.	1	4	15	181	73	258	21
Wheeling, W. Va.	1	16	14	206	86	161	67
White Plains, N. Y.	2	16	79	56	125	208	57
Wichita, Kan.	6	48	34	687	325	1,570	194
Wichita Falls, Tex.	5	21	100	249	123	769	221
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	1	12	24	108	103	184	72
Wilkinsburg, Pa.		9	14	81	27	107	25
Williamsport, Pa.		4		128	34	383	30
Wilmington, Del.	7	52	22	500	324	1,095	211
Wilmington, N. C.	7	26	316	319	146	442	96
Winston-Salem, N. C.	13	28	251	514	163	801	100
Woodbridge, N. J.		No reports received					
Woonsocket, R. I.	2	5	2	85	67	215	17
Worcester, Mass.		59	12	713	340	1,106	360
Wyandotte, Mich.		4	2	65	50	123	41
Yakima, Wash.		20	14	232	172	1,088	107
Yonkers, N. Y.	2	21	42	340	142	694	91
York, Pa.	1	29	13	151	52	530	110
Youngstown, Ohio	12	101	24	607	336	857	213
Zanesville, Ohio		16		113	93	322	78

¹ Larcenies not separately reported. Figure listed includes both major and minor larcenies.

Offenses in Territories and Possessions

During 1949 a complete set of monthly crime reports was received from eight Territories and possessions of the United States and the available data are presented in table 41. Included are the figures reported by the First Judicial Division of Alaska; Honolulu City; and the counties of Hawaii, Honolulu, Kauai, and Maui in the Territory of Hawaii; the Isthmus of Panama and Puerto Rico. The figures represent offenses reported to the police agencies serving both the urban and rural areas, except that the data for Honolulu City and Honolulu County are reported separately.

TABLE 41.—*Number of offenses known in United States Territories and possessions, 1949*

[Population figures based on 1940 decennial census]

Jurisdiction reporting	Murder, nonneg- ligent man- slaughter	Rob- bery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary— breaking or enter- ing	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					Over \$50	Under \$50	
Alaska: First judicial division (Juneau), population, 25,241; number of offenses known.....	1		9	9	4	15	
Hawaii:							
Hawaii County, population, 73,276; number of offenses known.....			6	113	14	219	16
Honolulu City, population, 179,326; number of offenses known.....	12	49	100	1,220	378	2,568	297
Honolulu County, population, 78,898; number of offenses known.....	3	8	27	237	94	381	43
Kauai County, population, 35,818; number of offenses known.....	1		2	143	22	145	3
Maui County, population, 55,980; number of offenses known.....	1		3	154	19	318	9
Isthmus of Panama: Canal Zone, popula- tion, 51,827; number of offenses known.....	1	22	14	108	94	786	41
Puerto Rico: population, 1,869,255; num- ber of offenses known.....	237	116	652	1,955	413	5,003	73

SUPPLEMENTAL CRIME DATA

For every hold-up in a commercial establishment, there were two on the public highways during 1949, according to the supplementary crime reports forwarded the FBI by 357 cities over 25,000 in population. These cities classified 60.4 percent of their robberies as highway robberies and 29.1 percent as robberies of oil stations, chain stores, or other commercial establishments. Of the 27,249 robberies reported by these cities, 5.4 percent involved residences and the remaining 5.1 percent were miscellaneous types.

These cities reported a total of 178,301 burglaries, 61.6 percent of which involved nonresidence structures such as stores, warehouses, and the like. Of the burglaries of residences, there were two committed at night for every one during the daylight hours, but in the nonresidence burglaries the ratio was 10 nighttime offenses for each 1 during the day, which is understandable since places of business are usually occupied most of the daylight hours.

The largest single total of offenses reported generally is for larcenies and the 357 cities included in this study showed 433,081 such offenses for 1949. Of this total, 84.6 percent involved property valued at more than \$5, and in 22.6 percent of the cases the property stolen was valued at \$50 or more.

Of the total larcenies reported, 15.4 percent were bicycle thefts; 15.7 percent, thefts of auto accessories; and 20.3 percent, thefts of other types of property from parked automobiles. Also included in the total were 4.5 percent classed as shoplifting offenses; 1.7 percent, purse-snatchings; 1.5 percent, pocket-picking offenses; and 40.9 percent, miscellaneous thefts.

Of the 5,263 rape offenses reported, 45.5 percent were classed as statutory in nature (no force used—victim under age of consent.)

These 357 cities reported 74,778 automobiles stolen and 69,583 locally stolen cars recovered for a recovery percentage of 93.1.

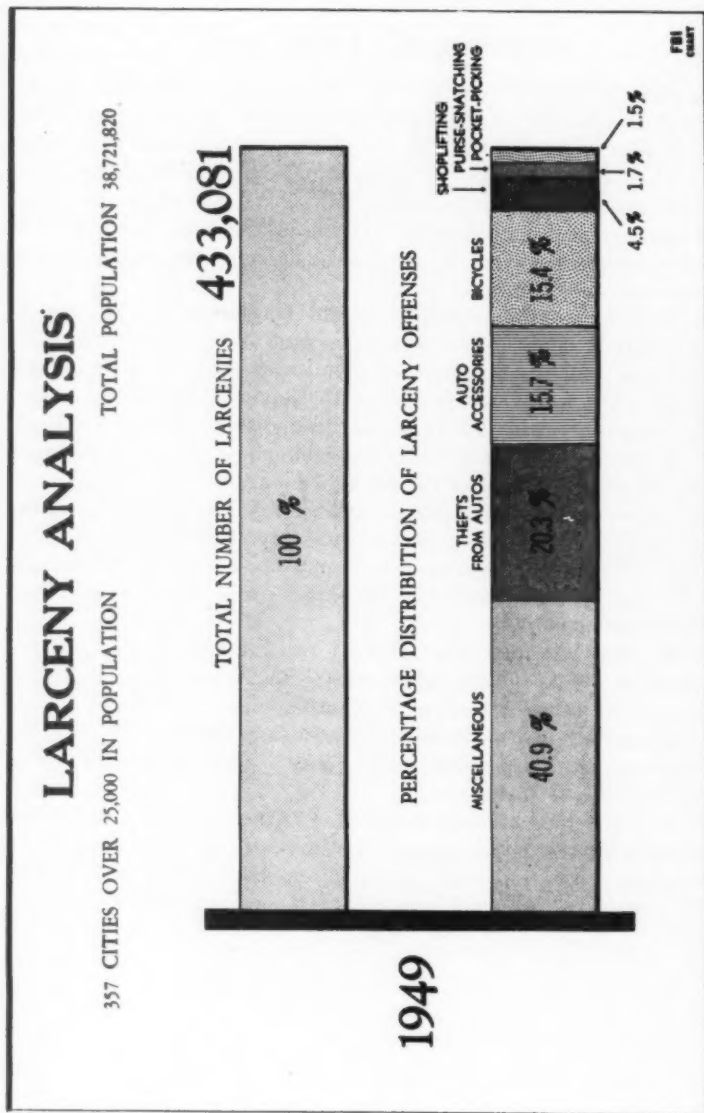


FIGURE 14.

TABLE 42.—*Offense analysis, by nature of criminal act, time and place of commission, and value of property stolen, 1949*

[Offenses known to the police in 357 cities over 25,000 in population; total population, 38,712,820, based on 1940 decennial census]

Classification	Number of offenses	Percent distribution
Rape:		
Total.....	5,283	100.0
Forcible.....	2,870	54.5
Statutory.....	2,393	45.5
Robbery:		
Total.....	27,249	100.0
Highway.....	16,450	60.4
Commercial house.....	6,541	24.0
Oil station.....	988	3.6
Chain store.....	357	1.3
Residence.....	1,479	5.4
Bank.....	57	.2
Miscellaneous.....	1,377	5.1
Burglary—breaking or entering:		
Total.....	178,301	100.0
Residence (dwelling):		
Committed during night.....	45,634	25.6
Committed during day.....	22,744	12.8
Nonresidence (store, office, etc.):		
Committed during night.....	100,047	56.1
Committed during day.....	9,876	5.5
Larceny—thrift (except auto theft) (grouped according to value of article stolen):		
Total.....	433,081	100.0
\$50 and over.....	97,729	22.6
\$5 to \$50.....	268,702	62.0
Under \$5.....	66,650	15.4
Larceny—thrift (grouped as to type of offense):		
Total.....	433,081	100.0
Pocket-picking.....	6,577	1.5
Purse-snatching.....	7,237	1.7
Shoplifting.....	19,383	4.5
Thefts from autos (exclusive of auto accessories).....	88,003	20.3
Auto accessories.....	68,082	15.7
Bicycles.....	96,573	22.3
All others.....	177,026	40.9

Of the foregoing cities, 346 reported complete data relative to the value of property stolen by offense classification. Their reports indicate that the average hold-up involved property valued at \$172, whereas the loot in the average burglary offense was valued at \$116; in larcenies, \$56; and in auto theft offenses, \$835.

These cities reported 692,800 offenses against property involving a total loot of \$108,047,968, or \$156 per offense. This average was approximately 10 percent lower than that reported by the larger cities during 1948.

TABLE 43.—*Value of property stolen, by type of crime, 1949*

[Based on the reports of 346 cities over 25,000 in population; total population, 37,480,886, based on 1940 decennial census. All values have been rounded off to even dollars]

Classification	Number of offenses	Value of property stolen	Average value per offense
Total.....	692, 900	\$108, 047, 068	\$156
Robbery.....	26, 533	4, 559, 675	172
Burglary.....	172, 961	19, 983, 911	116
Larceny—theft.....	421, 328	23, 414, 944	56
Auto theft.....	71, 988	60, 087, 438	835

Of the larger cities, 343 also reported the value of property stolen and recovered by type of property. These cities reported property stolen of \$102,061,209 and recoveries of \$63,650,471 or 62.4 percent of that stolen.

Exclusive of automobiles, the recoveries of stolen property amounted to 22.6 percent and generally speaking, the percentage recovered for the various types of property was higher than that reported during 1948.

It will be noted that table 44 shows a percentage of recoveries for automobiles of 94.3 whereas in the comments immediately preceding table 42 it was pointed out that 93.1 percent of the stolen automobiles were recovered. While this difference in percentages may be explained to some extent by the fact that the two are not based on the reports of identical cities, it has been found that in many cities the percentage of recoveries of automobiles based on values often exceeds that based on the number of automobiles. This has been made the subject of inquiry on many occasions with individual police agencies and it appears that as a general rule the new and relatively more expensive automobiles are recovered with greater regularity than the older, less expensive models.

TABLE 44.—*Value of property stolen and value of property recovered, by type of property, 1949*

[Based on reports of 343 cities over 25,000 in population; total population, 35,707,454, based on 1940 decennial census. All values have been rounded off to even dollars]

Type of property	Value of property stolen	Value of property recovered	Percent recovered
Total.....	\$102, 061, 209	\$63, 650, 471	62. 4
Currency, notes, etc.....	14, 276, 457	2, 224, 324	15. 6
Jewelry and precious metals.....	8, 682, 721	1, 624, 846	18. 7
Furs.....	1, 291, 156	171, 961	13. 3
Clothing.....	4, 861, 857	957, 083	19. 7
Locally stolen automobiles.....	56, 603, 215	53, 388, 527	94. 3
Miscellaneous.....	16, 345, 803	5, 283, 730	32. 3

DATA COMPILED FROM FINGERPRINT RECORDS

Source of Data

During 1949, the FBI received 792,029 fingerprint arrest records which were examined in order to tabulate data concerning the age, sex, race, and previous criminal history of the persons represented. The compilation was limited to instances of arrests for violations of State laws and municipal ordinances. In other words, fingerprint cards representing arrests for violations of Federal laws or representing commitments to any type of penal institutions have been excluded from this tabulation.

The number of fingerprint records examined exceeded the 759,698 prints handled during 1948 by 4.3 percent. The tabulation of data from fingerprint cards obviously does not include all persons arrested, since there are individuals taken into custody for whom no fingerprint cards are forwarded to Washington. Furthermore, data pertaining to persons arrested should not be treated as information regarding the number of offenses committed, since two or more persons may be involved in the joint commission of a single offense, and on the other hand one person may be arrested and charged with the commission of several separate crimes.

Offense Charged

More than 41 percent (327,688) of the records examined during 1949 represented arrests for major violations. Persons charged with murder, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny, and auto theft numbered 219,587 constituting 27.7 percent of the total arrest records examined.

Sex

Fingerprint cards representing arrests of males during 1949 numbered 713,444, a 4.5 percent increase over the 682,721 cards received during 1948.

Female arrest prints increased from 76,977 during 1948 to 78,585 during 1949, representing an increase of 2.1 percent.

Fingerprint cards representing the arrests of women constituted 9.9 percent of the total of all fingerprint arrest records received during the year.

TABLE 45.—*Distribution of arrests by sex, 1949*

Offense charged	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	792,029	713,444	78,585	100.0	100.0	100.0
Criminal homicide.....	6,436	5,616	820	.8	.8	1.0
Robbery.....	21,623	20,658	965	2.7	2.9	1.2
Assault.....	58,870	52,675	6,195	7.4	7.4	7.9
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	45,892	44,747	1,145	5.8	6.3	1.5
Larceny—theft.....	67,647	59,572	8,075	8.6	8.3	10.3
Auto theft.....	19,119	18,668	451	2.4	2.6	.6
Embezzlement and fraud.....	22,245	20,363	1,882	2.8	2.9	2.4
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.....	3,298	2,999	299	.4	.4	.3
Arson.....	1,097	983	114	.1	.1	.1
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	11,231	9,913	1,318	1.4	1.4	1.7
Rape.....	9,449	9,449	—	1.2	1.3	—
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	9,208	3,391	5,817	1.2	.5	7.4
Other sex offenses.....	18,448	15,702	2,746	2.3	2.2	3.5
Narcotic drug laws.....	6,546	5,878	668	.8	.8	.9
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	11,358	10,817	541	1.4	1.5	.7
Offenses against family and children.....	15,342	14,554	788	1.9	2.0	1.0
Liquor laws.....	9,934	8,429	1,505	1.3	1.2	1.9
Driving while intoxicated.....	42,907	41,013	1,894	5.4	5.7	2.4
Road and driving laws.....	10,596	10,356	239	1.3	1.5	.3
Parking violations.....	162	158	4	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws.....	9,695	9,396	299	1.2	1.3	.4
Disorderly conduct.....	49,085	42,265	6,820	6.2	5.9	8.7
Drunkenness.....	178,776	162,643	16,133	22.7	22.9	20.5
Vagrancy.....	54,511	46,176	8,335	6.9	6.5	10.6
Gambling.....	16,274	14,980	1,294	2.1	2.1	1.6
Suspicion.....	47,114	42,071	5,043	6.0	5.9	6.4
Not stated.....	7,228	6,290	938	.9	.9	1.2
All other offenses.....	37,969	33,682	4,287	4.8	4.7	5.5

¹ Less than $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 percent.

Age

During 1949, males and females under 21 years of age arrested and fingerprinted numbered 117,562, constituting 14.8 percent of the total arrests. In addition, there were 129,509 (16.4 percent) between the ages of 21 and 24, making a total of 247,071 (31.2 percent) less than 25 years old. Arrests of persons 25 to 29 years old numbered 131,427 (16.6 percent). The resultant total is 378,498 (47.8 percent) less than 30 years of age. It should be remembered that the number of arrest records is doubtless incomplete in the lower age groups because of the practice of some jurisdictions not to fingerprint youthful offenders.

That youths played a predominant part in the commission of crimes against property is indicated by the following figures: During 1949, there were 192,122 persons of all ages arrested for robbery, burglary, larceny, auto theft, embezzlement, fraud, forgery, counterfeiting, receiving stolen property, and arson; and 52,670 (27.4 percent) of those persons were less than 21 years old.

The extent of the participation of youths in the commission of crimes against property is further indicated by the following figures: During 1949, 31.2 percent of all persons arrested were less than 25 years of age. However, persons less than 25 years old numbered 54.1 percent of those charged with robbery, 59.5 percent of those charged with burglary, 44.8 percent of those charged with larceny, and 67.0 percent of those charged with auto theft. Approximately one-half of all crimes against property during 1949 were committed by persons under 25 years of age.

TABLE 46.—Arrests by age groups, 1949

Total all ages	Offense Charged	Age																	
		Un- der 15	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50 and over	Not known
792,099	Total	3,333	3,656	9,833	18,180	98,270	98,954	99,416	94,614	92,792	91,486	90,717	131,427	103,372	95,155	75,900	58,713	90,040	348
6,436	Crimes	15	28	54	114	137	195	221	286	252	270	292	1,190	932	830	565	427	666	2
21,623	Robbery	36	81	412	774	1,342	1,577	1,554	1,682	1,565	1,338	1,328	2,411	1,489	844	456	333	4	
58,970	Assault	44	81	326	556	1,315	1,648	1,973	2,398	2,497	2,623	2,005	9,181	7,096	5,378	3,742	4,712	37	
45,892	Burglary—breaking or entering	1,017	916	2,399	3,117	6,538	3,355	3,038	2,979	2,579	2,173	2,238	4,246	2,944	1,803	1,174	1,181	18	
67,647	Larceny—stealing	685	581	2,876	4,197	4,028	3,259	3,767	3,250	3,046	2,843	11,032	7,320	6,252	3,900	3,444	4,998	21	
18,180	Auto theft	343	281	1,116	1,561	1,785	1,636	1,478	1,426	1,136	1,066	870	1,342	1,304	946	542	279	5	
29,445	Auto theft—motor and fraud	15	11	56	170	265	419	515	734	705	649	575	3,222	2,314	1,374	676	217	3	
3,289	Stolen property: buying, receiving, etc.	4	10	31	66	119	134	142	147	134	127	127	3,467	2,384	288	198	271	3	
1,097	Arson	8	7	18	32	41	43	39	47	35	39	40	173	136	122	106	74	137	4
11,231	Forgery and counterfeiting	12	43	97	185	305	407	440	502	526	526	575	2,133	1,097	1,308	926	708	657	2
9,449	Rape	31	42	208	365	676	787	765	705	610	511	453	1,026	658	395	239	442	2	
9,308	Prostitution and commercialized vice	4	1	24	79	181	255	275	499	538	491	509	1,402	1,104	774	455	529	2	
18,448	Other sex offenses	29	31	128	285	477	572	578	749	806	790	702	2,031	1,072	632	1,194	159	5	
6,646	Narcotic drug laws	3	4	27	98	222	334	424	602	399	388	362	1,302	819	601	451	303	375	2
11,319	Weapons carrying, possessing, etc.	12	21	105	276	423	509	542	632	559	550	516	2,258	1,471	1,292	786	642	707	3
15,843	Offenses against family and children	7	13	29	67	214	324	492	592	594	634	701	2,546	2,388	1,988	1,137	851	704	3
9,844	Liquor laws	5	7	32	97	308	539	898	1,312	1,323	1,354	1,427	7,339	6,983	6,755	5,641	3,987	12	
48,907	Driving while intoxicated	2	7	59	186	458	598	636	808	660	653	600	2,159	1,309	983	631	377	488	1
10,595	Road and driving laws	13	23	370	196	458	598	636	808	660	653	600	2,159	1,309	983	631	377	488	1
169	Parking violations	13	23	370	196	458	598	636	808	660	653	600	2,159	1,309	983	631	377	488	1
9,689	Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	19	50	166	497	1,607	2,275	2,903	3,088	4,086	4,166	4,380	23,529	23,416	27,441	26,089	32,315	28	
48,983	Drugs—traffic and motor vehicle laws	62	80	302	732	1,594	1,854	1,917	2,442	2,305	2,242	2,037	8,700	6,448	5,712	4,422	3,408	4,786	28
179,776	Disorderly conduct	89	106	407	1,007	2,275	2,714	2,903	3,088	4,086	4,166	4,380	23,529	23,416	27,441	26,089	32,315	778	3
54,511	Vagrancy	46	121	409	959	2,138	2,174	2,031	2,338	2,348	2,223	2,172	8,475	6,565	5,193	3,193	4,593	65	3
16,974	Gambling	6	9	16	53	121	152	198	304	372	360	412	2,264	2,068	2,881	2,264	1,814	2,427	3
47,114	Suspicion	295	354	825	1,689	2,242	2,394	2,350	2,641	2,521	2,309	2,182	8,325	5,902	4,714	3,291	2,318	2,846	16
7,298	Not stated	12	16	45	74	186	210	211	248	258	269	252	1,154	980	991	751	642	925	1
37,949	All other offenses	555	623	1,055	1,199	1,614	1,700	1,702	1,915	1,729	1,642	1,502	4,632	3,913	2,994	2,067	2,767	15	15

TABLE 47.—Number and percentage of arrests of persons under 18, under 21, and under 25 years of age, 1949

Offense charged	Total number of persons arrested	Number under 18 years of age	Number under 21 years of age	Total number under 25 years of age	Percentage under 18 years of age	Percentage under 21 years of age	Total percentage under 25 years of age
Total	792, 020	32, 922	117, 568	247, 071	4.2	14.8	31.2
Criminal homicide	6, 436	211	764	1, 824	3.3	11.9	28.3
Robbery	21, 823	1, 303	5, 776	11, 689	6.0	26.7	54.1
Assault	56, 870	1, 007	5, 943	16, 066	1.7	10.1	27.3
Burglary—breaking or entering	45, 592	7, 449	17, 320	27, 288	16.2	38.2	69.5
Larceny— theft	67, 947	5, 858	17, 339	30, 290	8.7	25.6	44.8
Auto theft	19, 119	3, 464	8, 381	12, 819	18.1	43.8	67.0
Embezzlement and fraud	22, 245	252	1, 471	4, 697	1.1	6.6	21.1
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.	3, 268	111	506	1, 041	3.4	15.5	31.9
Arson	1, 097	65	188	349	5.9	17.1	31.8
Forgery and counterfeiting	11, 231	337	1, 489	3, 618	3.0	13.3	32.2
Rape	9, 449	646	2, 874	5, 159	6.8	30.4	54.6
Prostitution and commercialized vice	9, 208	108	819	2, 856	1.2	8.9	31.0
Other sex offenses	15, 448	423	2, 050	5, 157	2.3	11.1	28.0
Narcotic drug laws	6, 546	102	1, 082	2, 693	1.6	16.5	41.1
Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc.	11, 358	594	1, 978	4, 235	4.4	17.4	37.3
Offenses against family and children	15, 342	45	670	3, 089	.3	4.4	20.1
Liquor laws	9, 934	132	1, 172	2, 338	1.3	11.8	23.5
Driving while intoxicated	42, 907	141	1, 856	7, 259	.3	4.3	16.9
Road and driving laws	10, 595	254	1, 946	4, 647	2.4	18.4	43.9
Parking violations	162		9	39		5.6	24.1
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	9, 695	272	1, 868	4, 184	2.8	19.3	43.2
Disorderly conduct	49, 085	1, 185	6, 550	15, 581	2.4	13.3	31.7
Drunkenness	175, 778	732	7, 517	24, 237	.4	4.2	13.6
Vagrancy	54, 511	1, 535	7, 898	16, 994	2.8	14.5	31.2
Gambling	10, 274	84	555	2, 003	.5	3.4	12.3
Suspicion	47, 114	3, 133	10, 089	19, 802	6.6	21.4	42.0
Not stated	7, 228	147	754	1, 781	2.0	10.4	24.6
All other offenses	37, 969	3, 422	8, 498	15, 346	9.0	22.4	40.4

For males and females combined, the figures for the groups in which the largest number of arrests occurred during 1949 are as follows:

Age:	Number of arrests
21	34, 514
22	32, 792
23	31, 486
24	30, 717
20	29, 416

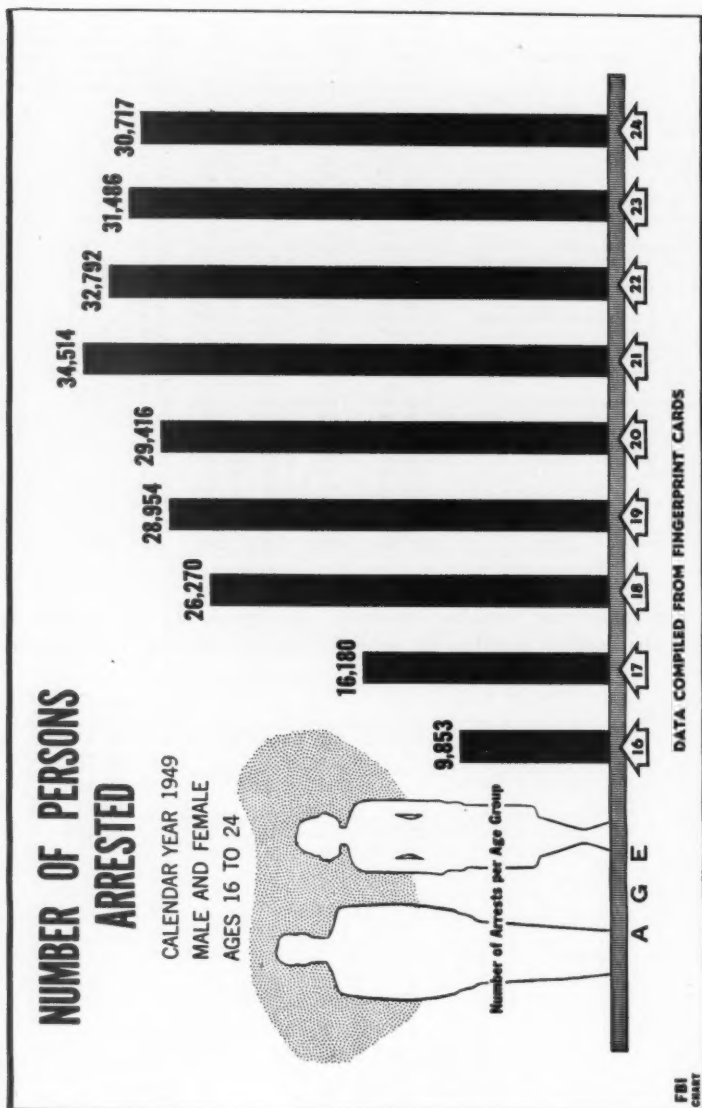


FIGURE 15.

Criminal Repeaters

Of all the 792,029 arrest records examined, 469,591 (59.3 percent) represented persons who already had fingerprint cards on file in the Identification Division of the F B I. For males the percentage having prior records was 60.8 and for females the percentage was 45.6. These figures pertain to fingerprint arrest records and in no way relate to the Civil Identification Files of the F B I.

For males and females combined, the percentage with a prior fingerprint record was 16.2 at age 15 and this figure rose rapidly to 45.4 at age 20. For males, the percentage was 17.0 at age 15 and 46.3 at age 20. For females, the percentage with prior fingerprint records was 9.9 at age 15 and 36.2 at age 20.

TABLE 48.—*Percentage with previous fingerprint records, 1949*

Offense	Percent	Offense	Percent
Narcotic drug laws.....	73.8	Offenses against family and children.....	52.4
Vagrancy.....	72.0	Liquor laws.....	51.4
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	69.2	Gambling.....	51.1
Drunkenness.....	68.4	Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.....	50.1
Embezzlement and fraud.....	64.6	Driving while intoxicated.....	49.3
Robbery.....	63.3	Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	49.3
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	59.3	Other traffic and motor vehicle laws.....	48.9
Auto theft.....	56.9	Arson.....	46.7
All other offenses.....	56.8	Criminal homicide.....	45.6
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	56.6	Rape.....	44.8
Larceny— <i>theft</i>	56.3	Parking violations ¹	44.4
Suspicion.....	55.9	Other sex offenses.....	43.4
Assault.....	55.2	Road and driving laws.....	39.6
Disorderly conduct.....	54.6		

¹ Only 162 fingerprint cards received representing arrests for violations of parking regulations.

Race

Most of the persons represented in this study were members of the white and Negro races. Members of the white race represented 582,447 of the 792,029 arrest records received, while 198,596 were Negroes, 6,881 were Indians, 743 Chinese, 302 Japanese, and 3,060 were representatives of other races.

TABLE 49.—Arrests by race, 1949

Offense charged	Total, all races	Race					
		White	Negro	Indian	Chinese	Japa- nese	All others
Total.....	792,020	582,447	108,598	6,881	743	302	3,060
Criminal homicide.....	6,436	3,456	2,918	23	7	6	26
Robbery.....	21,623	13,678	7,745	97	13	3	87
Assault.....	58,870	31,577	26,769	280	22	12	210
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	45,899	32,963	12,569	201	17	9	133
Larceny—steft.....	67,647	46,301	20,788	320	40	25	173
Auto theft.....	19,119	15,479	3,437	135	5	8	55
Embezzlement and fraud.....	22,245	19,309	2,797	69	12	9	49
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.....	3,288	2,262	986	9	5	1	5
Arson.....	1,097	847	234	12	1	-	3
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	11,231	9,562	1,667	55	11	2	34
Rape.....	9,449	6,420	2,911	57	8	7	46
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	9,908	5,742	3,315	63	15	28	45
Other sex offenses.....	18,448	15,424	2,826	73	22	22	71
Narcotic drug laws.....	6,546	3,620	2,677	12	135	5	97
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	11,358	5,783	5,478	31	10	1	55
Offenses against family and children.....	15,342	12,312	2,903	83	3	2	39
Liquor laws.....	8,834	5,696	4,157	46	6	4	25
Driving while intoxicated.....	42,907	38,361	4,635	344	8	11	128
Road and driving laws.....	10,595	8,134	2,357	73	1	6	24
Parking violations.....	182	117	42	3	-	-	-
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws.....	9,695	7,281	2,294	67	6	6	41
Disorderly conduct.....	49,085	34,147	14,293	438	19	6	182
Drunkenness.....	178,776	145,905	28,740	3,338	36	41	716
Vagrancy.....	54,511	41,564	12,191	480	34	11	231
Gambling.....	16,274	8,311	7,452	9	198	50	254
Suspicion.....	47,114	33,987	12,778	218	15	2	114
Not stated.....	7,228	5,691	1,388	107	6	4	32
All other offenses.....	37,969	28,518	8,919	238	88	21	185

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATIONS

In order to indicate more clearly the types of offenses included in part I and part II offenses, there follows a brief definition of each classification:

Part I Offenses

1. *Criminal homicide*.—(a) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter includes all willful felonious homicides as distinguished from deaths caused by negligence. Does not include attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, or justifiable homicides. Justifiable homicides excluded from this classification are limited to the following types of cases: (1) The killing of a felon by a peace officer in line of duty; (2) The killing of a hold-up man by a private citizen. (b) Manslaughter by negligence includes any death which the police investigation establishes was primarily attributable to gross negligence on the part of some individual other than the victim.

2. *Rape*.—Includes forcible rape, statutory rape (no force used—victim under age of consent), assault to rape, and attempted rape.

3. *Robbery*.—Includes stealing or taking anything of value from the person by force or violence or by putting in fear, such as strong-arm robbery, stick-ups, robbery armed. Includes assault to rob and attempt to rob.

4. *Aggravated assault*.—Includes assault with intent to kill; assault by shooting, cutting, stabbing, maiming, poisoning, scalding, or by the use of acids. Does not include simple assault, assault and battery, fighting, etc.

5. *Burglary—breaking or entering*.—Includes burglary, housebreaking, safe-cracking, or any unlawful entry to commit a felony or a theft, even though no force was used to gain entrance. Includes attempts. Burglary followed by larceny is included in this classification and not counted again as larceny.

6. *Larceny—theft* (except auto theft).—(a) Fifty dollars and over in value; (b) under \$50 in value—includes in one of the above subclassifications, depending upon the value of the property stolen, thefts of bicycles, automobile accessories, shoplifting, pocket-picking, or any stealing of property or article of value which is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Does not include embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, worthless checks, etc.

7. *Auto theft*.—Includes all cases where a motor vehicle is stolen or driven away and abandoned, including the so-called joy-riding thefts. Does not include taking for temporary use when actually returned by the taker, or unauthorized use by those having lawful access to the vehicle.

Part II Offenses

8. *Other assaults*.—Includes all assaults and attempted assaults which are not of an aggravated nature and which do not belong in class 4.

9. *Forgery and counterfeiting*.—Includes offenses dealing with the making, altering, uttering, or possessing, with intent to defraud, anything false which is made to appear true. Includes attempts.

10. *Embezzlement and fraud*.—Includes all offenses of fraudulent conversion, embezzlement, and obtaining money or property by false pretenses.

11. *Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing*.—Includes buying, receiving, and possessing stolen property as well as attempts to commit any of those offenses.

12. *Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.*—Includes all violations of regulations or statutes controlling the carrying, using, possessing, furnishing, and manufacturing of deadly weapons or silencers and all attempts to violate such statutes or regulations.

13. *Prostitution and commercialized vice.*—Includes sex offenses of a commercialized nature, or attempts to commit the same, such as prostitution, keeping bawdy house, procuring, transporting, or detaining women for immoral purposes.

14. *Sex offenses* (except rape and prostitution and commercialized vice).—Includes offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like. Includes attempts.

15. *Offenses against the family and children.*—Includes offenses of nonsupport, neglect, desertion, or abuse of family and children.

16. *Narcotic drug laws.*—Includes offenses relating to narcotic drugs, such as unlawful possession, sale, or use. Excludes Federal offenses.

17. *Liquor laws.*—With the exception of "drunkenness" (class 18) and "driving while intoxicated" (class 22), liquor law violations, State or local, are placed in this class. Excludes Federal violations.

18. *Drunkenness.*—Includes all offenses of drunkenness or intoxication.

19. *Disorderly conduct.*—Includes all charges of committing a breach of the peace.

20. *Vagrancy.*—Includes such offenses as vagabondage, begging, loitering, etc.

21. *Gambling.*—Includes offenses of promoting, permitting, or engaging in gambling.

22. *Driving while intoxicated.*—Includes driving or operating any motor vehicle while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotics.

23. *Violation of road and driving laws.*—Includes violations of regulations with respect to the proper handling of a motor vehicle to prevent accidents.

24. *Parking violations.*—Includes violations of parking ordinances.

25. *Other violations of traffic and motor vehicle laws.*—Includes violations of State laws and municipal ordinances with regard to traffic and motor vehicles not otherwise provided for in classes 22-24.

26. *All other offenses.*—Includes all violations of State or local laws for which no provision has been made above in classes 1-25.

27. *Suspicion.*—This classification includes all persons arrested as suspicious characters, but not in connection with any specific offense, who are released without formal charges being placed against them.

INDEX TO VOLUME XX, UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

[All references are to page numbers]

Age of offenders. (See Arrests.)	
Annual crime trends:	Page
Cities grouped by size.....	80
Cities grouped by location.....	82-85
Estimated total number of major crimes, 1949.....	78-79
Rural crime trends.....	17-18, 87-88
Arrests—based on fingerprint records.....	68-72, 111-118
Age of offenders.....	68-71, 113-116
Race of offenders.....	72, 117-118
Recidivism.....	72, 117
Sex of offenders.....	68-69, 111-112
Automobiles—percentage recovered.....	14, 107
Classification of offenses.....	2-3, 73-74, 76-77, 119-120
Cleared by arrest, offenses.....	47-51, 55, 59, 64-65
By geographic divisions.....	64-65
Crimes. (See Arrests, estimated number, offenses, persons charged, persons found guilty, and persons released.)	
Criminal repeaters. (See Arrests—recidivism.)	
Employees, number of police.....	19-46
Fingerprint records.....	68-72, 111-118
Monthly variations, offenses known to the police.....	89-91
Offenses known to the police:	
Annual trends.....	7, 17-18, 79-87
Cities grouped by location.....	7-10, 94
Cities grouped by location and size.....	10, 95
Cities grouped by size.....	4-5, 92-93
Cleared by arrest.....	47-51, 55, 59, 64-65
Cleared by arrest, geographic divisions.....	64-65
Divided as to time and place and value of property stolen.....	14-16, 107-110
Individual cities over 100,000 in population.....	11-13
Individual cities over 25,000 in population.....	98-105
Monthly variations.....	89-91
Rural areas.....	16-18, 97
Territories and possessions of the United States.....	106
Persons charged (held for prosecution).....	52-60, 66-67
By geographic divisions.....	64-67
Persons found guilty.....	55-60
Persons released (not held for prosecution).....	61-63
Police department employees.....	19-46
Police killed.....	19-20
Possessions and Territories of the United States, offenses in.....	106
Property, value stolen.....	14-16, 107, 110
Property, value stolen and recovered.....	16, 110
Prosecution, persons held for. (See Persons charged and persons found guilty.)	

Race of offenders. (See Arrests.)	
Recidivism. (See Arrests.)	Page
Reporting area, extent of	77
Rural crime data	16-18, 87-88, 97
Sex of offenders. (See Arrests.)	
Sheriffs' reports	16-18, 87-88, 97
State crime rates. (See Offenses known—cities grouped by location.)	
State police reports	16-18, 87-88, 97
Territories and possessions of the United States, offenses in	106
Trends, annual crime:	
Cities grouped by size	80
Cities grouped by location	82-85
Rural	17-18, 87-88
Value of property stolen	14-16, 107, 110
Value of property stolen and recovered	16, 110
Variations, monthly crime	89-91



age
77
97

97

97
106

80
-85
-88
110
110
-91



